The New-York Times.

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HON. JAMES THOMPSON, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect. JAMES THOMPSON.

. . . .

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c., &c.*

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat, &c.*

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *fluttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers*, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—An almost desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK, Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—*Gents*: For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts, and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. Those only who have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles, and am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily; and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly, MARY COLGAN.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, and for sale by druggists everywhere.)

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Oct. 19.

The Cession of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy.

Free from the Alps to the Adriatic.

Rumored Settlement of the Troubles Between Prussia and Saxony.

Death of a Distinguished French Diplomatist and Statesman.

ITALY.

Formal Cession of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy.

FLORENCE, Friday, Oct. 19.

The cession of the Province of Venetia to the Italian Government was fully completed to-day.

GERMANY.

The Difficulties Between Prussia and Saxony Settled.

BERLIN, Friday, Oct. 19.

Rumors are afloat that the Prusso-Saxon Military Convention have agreed on a basis of a common occupation of Saxony.

FRANCE.

[illegible] of M. Thouvenel.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 19.

The French statesman, M. THOUVENEL, died to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 19.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 104,000 bales. The market to-day is firm, with sales of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 15¼d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 19.

The weather is still unfavorable for the crops, and the Breadstuffs Market is consequently advancing. Flour has advanced 1s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat has advanced 3d. ℔ 100 lbs. for American grades, and Corn has advanced to 31s. ℔ 480 lbs.

Provision and Produce Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 19.

The market for Provisions is unchanged. Tallow tends downward.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 19.

The money market is quiet. Consols for money 89¼.

American Securities.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities:

Erie Shares	50½
Illinois Central	78¾
U. S. Five-Twenties	68¾

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 19.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, and the General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamship *Ville de Paris*, both from New-York, Oct. 6, have arrived out.

MEXICO.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM SONORA.

Official Notification—The Troops and Squadron will Leave on the 14th—Panic Among the People.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct 19.

The following communication has just been received at the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, GUAYMAS, Sept. 11, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the evacuation of this port and State of Sonora by the French squadron and land forces will take place on the 14th inst. I have been officially informed of this fact by the Admiral in command. The preparations for embarkation, which have been going on for a few days, and the fact of the withdrawal of these forces have created a panic among the population, both native and foreign, and in consequence the steamer which leaves on the 13th for Mazatlan and San Francisco will be crowded beyond her capacity. The French portion of the community, and Mexicans who have been compromised, or who have given support to the Empire, are making every exertion to escape the almost certain retribution which awaits them at the hands of the incoming Liberals. The merchants and respectable families not compromised in these political difficulties, apprehending danger from the lower classes during the interval of the withdrawal of the French troops and the entering of the Liberal forces have sought the protection of this Consulate. As no one here appeared to be able to suggest or move in a plan to protect the place from rapine and murder, I informed the Admiral and the Commander of the place that I would communicate the fact and the time of the withdrawal of the troops to Gov. PESQUIRA, Chief of the Liberal forces of the State, in order that he might be ready to take possession immediately, and thereby guarantee order and security. With the approval of these officers I have dispatched a messenger to Gen. PESQUIRA with this information, and with an appeal to his generosity on behalf of those who are threatened with ruin, and who are now preparing to flee the country. I trust his answer will be conciliatory and humane. The knowledge of the fact of my having communicated with PESQUIRA has restored quiet to the place, and many hope yet to be able to remain in their homes. The steamer for San Francisco will leave on the 13th, when I may be able to report the city quiet again in the possession of the officers of the Constitutional Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CONNER, United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Arrival of Specie—Gen. Castelnau Going to Puebla.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Alliance*, from Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., has arrived, bringing $26,000 in specie.

The French steamer *Empress Eugenie* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 13th inst. with Gen. CASTELNAU, who started the same evening to meet Marshal BAZAINE at Puebla.

It was reported that about 100 French troops and $400,000 in specie were being embarked for France when the *Alliance* sailed.

The Matamoras Affair—Order from Juarez.

The following official order by JUAREZ has been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AND HOME AFFAIRS.

SECTION 1. The Citizen President of the Republic has heard with regret of the act committed in the City of Matamoras on the 12th of August last, by the forces under the command of Gen. PEDRO HINOJOSA and Col. SERVANDO CANALES, with a view that the political and military command of the State of Tamaulipas should devolve on the second-named officer, who accepted it on a proclamation issued on the 13th, thereby disavowing Gen. J. M. DE J. CARAVAJAL, the incumbent at the time. Even had there been just motives for the dismissal of Gen. CARAVAJAL, it was only the Supreme Government that had the right to order his dismissal; and it had already so determined on the 4th of said month, in order that Gen. CARAVAJAL might answer the charges against him for the capitulation he granted to Don TOMAS MEJIA.

You were then appointed as Governor and Military Commandant to supersede Gen. CARAVAJAL. But until you superseded him, and until this determination of the Government came to the knowledge of Gen. CARAVAJAL's subordinates, they were bound to respect his authority. This error cannot, however, be excused because of the third resolution of the act above mentioned, where it is provided to refer it to the Citizen President under protest, and abide by his determination.

Such means having been used previously in other like movements does not deprive them of their true character of revolt, contrary to the most binding duties imposed by law and military discipline.

No hope for the salvation of the country can be entertained if a stop is not put to military revolts, which have so far been the cause of the misfortunes of the Republic. The nation has been struggling for the last nine years against parties that revolted against the Constitution and the laws, which, after having been defeated, went as far as treason itself by calling foreigners to their aid. The people are struggling to establish forever respect for national law, and the principle that authority should not be derived through violence, by force of arms, but arise from the laws, consented to by the free will and votes of the citizens; that law be superior to force; that public power be superior to military mutinies, and that arms be in the hands of those citizens who, instead of disregarding the laws and dismissing public officers, will best serve their country by true allegiance to the constituted authorities, and strict obedience to the laws. Disapproving, as the Citizen President does disapprove, the military movement at Matamoras, and disavowing all the acts arising therefrom, he entreats you that beside all the steps you may have taken as Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas, you should provide the best means for the submission of those forces, and direct Gen. HINOJOSA and Col. CANALES to proceed to the seat of the Supreme Government and answer for their conduct.

Independence and liberty.

CHIHUAHUA, Sept. 12, 1866.

LERDO DE TEJADA, Secretary of Foreign and Home Affairs.

To Gen. SANTIAGO TAPIA, Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas, Matamoras.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The contest over the Baltimore Police Commissioners is exciting much interest here, in view of the possibility that the President may be called on by the Governor to interfere. Gov. SWANN will probably remove the Commissioners, as he sympathizes strongly with the element seeking their removal. He is, nevertheless, a cautious and slow-moving man, and does not wish to jeopardize his chances for the United States Senate. The Commissioners will resist the Governor's action on the ground that they cannot be removed except by regular trial and conviction, and they will undoubtedly assert their position by the force under their control. The offence of the Commissioners seems to be that they appoint Judges of the election who enforce the Registry Law so stringently that returned rebels and Southern sympathizers cannot register themselves without committing perjury.

THE FREEDMEN-EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1866.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of ——:

SIR: On the 6th instant I had the honor to address a letter to you informing you that schemes were on foot to induce freedmen to immigrate to foreign countries, and particularly to Peru, and suggesting that all legal and moral means at your command should be used to prevent what was believed to be an attempt, under specious promises of advantage, to practice imposition upon the ignorant freedmen of our country. Referring to that communication, I have the honor to transmit for your information extracts of the dispatch addressed to this Department by a Consul of the United States in Peru, under date of the 15th ultimo, which prompted the suggestions upon the subject referred to, which have already been made.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

Extracts.

I consider it my duty to advise the Government that a person named MILLAN, a native of Chili, resident in Lima, has departed for the United States with the object of contracting for two thousand families of negroes for this country. The intention of the party or parties interested is to give the speculation the coloring of free colonization in that country; but here the negroes are to be sold in the same manner as the Chinese coolies, for the term of eight years, for the sum of $375 each, under the pretext of remunerating the speculator for passage and advance money; the negroes to receive during the eight years 25 cents in Bolivian currency daily, equal to 33⅓ per cent. less in hard money. There is no necessity for me to enumerate or depict the horrid cruelties and sufferings and ill-treatment inflicted upon the Chinese laborers, and which would be the fate of the deluded people brought here under this contract, if permitted to be carried out by your Government * * * I will only add that the greater part of the negroes are already contracted to planters on the terms above mentioned, and I leave the matter to your better judgment and decision. And remain, &c., &c. * * * * * * *

UNION PRISONERS' FUND.

The Board of Officers who are considering the claims against the fund known as "Money taken from prisoners of war that has been recovered," announce that they cannot consider any claims presented since Oct. 1, which was the limit fixed by the Secretary of War for the presentation of claims, but they will allow until Nov. 15 for the presentation of additional evidence necessary to perfect such claims as are already on file.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS ONCE MORE.

Messrs. LEEVART and RIDDLE, as counsel for Gen. L. B. BAKER, have entered a suit against MORGAN, SMITH, DOUGHERTY and others, who received the Government rewards for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. The object of this suit is that the parties may come into Court and the equities of their claims to portions of the reward of $20,000 offered by the Corporation of Washington may be determined on.

DELEGATIONS REGARDING THE COTTON REGULATIONS.

A delegation from North Carolina and Virginia, numbering about eighteen persons, awaited on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning with a view to having a change made in the regulations issued by that office governing the shipment of cotton.

EXTENSION OF PATENT REFUSED.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided that the Gall patent upon cast, clubbed and wrought iron, burglar and fire-proof safes and vaults, dated Oct. 19, 1852, ought not to be extended or renewed for a new term or a term of several years from to-day, on the ground that the invention and improvements covered by that patent were the invention and improvements made by LEWIS LILLIE, of Troy, N. Y., as the original and first inventor, and embraced in and covered by the reissue of his (LILLIE's) patent, dated Nov. 21, 1865, it being a reissue of a patent granted on his application July 15, 1851.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

O. F. WINCHESTER, of Connecticut, and CHARLES R. GOODWIN, now residing in Paris, have been appointed by the President Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. The thirty Commissioners of the United States have now all been appointed. The ten salaried Commissioners were appointed and confirmed during the late session of Congress.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander HENRY WILSON, United States Navy, has been detached from special duty at New-York and ordered to command the steamer *Saco*. Lieut.-Commander WM. WHITEHEAD has also been ordered to the *Saco*.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL left the city this evening for New-York and will return on Monday.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, is expected here to-morrow, having been called here with reference to the matter referred to in my dispatches of night before last.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters: Lyman A. Spaulding, Lockport, N. Y.; Wilbur F. Bement, Cuba, N. Y.; Mrs. R. D. Lynde, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Samuel D. Trul Cohoes, N. Y.; Samuel C. Crane, Potsdam, N. Y.; Simon Farnsworth, Milbury, Mass.

Gen. STEPHEN MCGROUARTY has been appointed Collector of the Second District of Ohio, in place of S. F. CAREY. JOHN GRAHAM has been appointed Postmaster for the City of Columbus, Ohio.

THE EIGHT HOUR-RULE IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE PROTESTED AGAINST.

The proprietors of private printing-offices of this city to-day entered a protest at the Treasury Department against the eight-hour system which on Saturday was established by the Columbia Typographical Society and has been in force at the Government Printing Bureau since Monday. The practice of the Government in such cases has been to regulate the compensation according to that paid by private employers. Therefore, in consequence of this protest, the Treasury Department refuses to pass the bills of the Superintendents of Public Printing. In other words, as the private offices refuse to grant the eight-hour system, it is not accorded by the Government. In consequence of this denial, the printers at the Government Printing Bureau refused to work this afternoon, and will to-morrow hold a meeting to determine their conduct in the premises.

THE BATEMAN TROUPE.

The Bateman Concert Troupe were greeted to-night at Metzerot Music Hall by a large, fashionable and enthusiastically-delighted audience.

THE REGULATIONS FOR SHIPPING COTTON.

A delegation from the South is here urging a modification of the regulations for shipping cotton to the Northern ports.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

MARYLAND.

Declination of Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR has declined the nomination for Congress tendered him by the National Union Convention for the Fifth District of Maryland. The correspondence between Mr. BLAIR and the Committee is as follows:

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Sept. 27, 1866.

Hon. Montgomery Blair:

DEAR SIR: The National Union Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, which met in Baltimore yesterday, has assigned to us the pleasing duty of informing you of your nomination by it as the candidate of the friends of the President for the House of Representatives at the approaching election.

The high position which you have held in the Government; your national reputation; the many important acts of kindness so lately rendered by you to citizens of this State, and particularly to the people of this district; the efficient efforts you have made to sustain Mr. JOHNSON; and the prominent part taken by you to bring about the great gathering of patriotic men at Philadelphia, and to secure a fair administration of the registry laws of the State, clearly marked out for the Convention the choice which it was its duty to make.

The Convention has been actuated by a sincere desire to coöperate, on the most friendly terms, with all who support the President and his policy and the Philadelphia resolutions; and the disinterested spirit which has actuated you heretofore, we are aware, will lead you to sympathize with these feelings and to act upon the same generous sentiments.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, we are, dear Sir, your friends and obedient servants,

E. HAMMOND.
R. FOWLER.
J. J. DALRYMPLE.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Oct. 6, 1866.

Messrs. E. Hammond, Robert Fowler, J. J. Dalrymple, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have just returned home from the canvass in Pennsylvania, and have received your note informing me of my nomination as a candidate for Congress in this district by the Union Convention.

As the Convention of the Democratic Party, which represents much the larger proportion of the friends of the President in this district, has nominated for the same position another gentleman, who is every way fitted to represent our party sentiments in the present aspect of public affairs, it is not necessary or desirable, in my judgment, for us to have a candidate at this time.

I therefore decline accepting the nomination, and urge my friends to support the candidate nominated by the Democratic Party.

I am profoundly grateful for the preference manifested for me by the Union Party, and to yourselves for the kind manner in which you have communicated their wishes. I am, truly, your friend,

M. BLAIR.

The Movement for the Removal of the Police Commissioners.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Conservative Convention of Baltimore, to present the memorial to Gov. SWANN, asking him to remove from office the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, on alleged charges of malfeasance in office, waited on the Governor at Annapolis, on Thursday. GEO. W. HERRING, Esq., spoke for the Committee, reasserting the charges which have been made against the Commissioners, and presenting the memorial signed by ten thousand persons asking their removal and containing a large number of affidavits of official misconduct on their part, and on the part of their agents or employes.

In reply, Gov. SWANN said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I regret most exceedingly the cause which has brought you here to-day. It must be understood that I am the Governor of the State of Maryland and not a party. In the discharge of my duty I will know the interest of no party, but the interest of the whole State. Coming, as you do, representing so large a portion of the people of the State, with affidavits of your complaints, I am bound to receive you with respect. I will not refer to the past nor the present. I am here to examine the testimony laid before me, and am bound to dispose of that testimony with impartiality. The Constitution of the State must be respected, and the laws of the State must be respected without fear, favor or affection. I will give prompt consideration to the subject before me, and the rights of every citizen, from the highest to the lowest, shall be respected.

As stated by telegraph, Gov. SWANN, on Thursday night, sent a dispatch citing the Commissioners, SAMUEL HINDES and NICHOLAS L. WOOD, to appear before him on Monday next.

A Radical Convention in Baltimore, on the same evening, called to nominate delegates to the Assembly, unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the Commissioners to maintain their position and not to surrender the loyal interests of the State into the hands of traitors from any fear of disturbance or conflict. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

That in the judgment of this Convention the attempt of the Governor, at the suggestion of rebels, to control the coming election by the removal of our Police Commissioners without a trial by jury—the birthright of American citizens—is a usurpation of authority never before attempted in Maryland, and will be resisted by force by every loyal man in the city.

That if the Police Commissioners have been guilty of official misconduct, the Courts are open, and the fact may be judicially determined; but the loyal men of Baltimore will not submit to any rash attempt to set justice aside for the sake of accomplishing a partisan purpose.

That we recommend the wards to organize, that the people of this city may not again by surprised by the traitors who perpetrated the outrages of the 19th of April, 1861.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 19.

Gov. SWANN has summoned the Police Commissioners to answer the charges preferred against them on Monday next at Annapolis. Due notice was served on them last night.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 19.

The organization known as the "Boys in Blue," held a meeting to-night and passed resolutions to stand by the Police Commissioners, and offered their services to aid the Commissioners should they need assistance. It is not known what response the Commissioners will make to the summons of the Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Conservative Nomination for Congress in the Fourth District.

Previous to the nomination of Ex-Mayor JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, of Boston, at the Conservative Convention in that city on Thursday for the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, the following letter of declination from Judge ABBOTT was read:

BOSTON, 19th of October, 1866.

To the President of the Constitutional Union Congressional Convention for District No. 4:

MY DEAR SIR: Will you do me the favor, if my name is mentioned this evening in the Convention of the Constitutional Union Party and the Democracy as a candidate for Congress from District No. 4, to positively and peremptorily decline the nomination. After careful consideration of the matter, I have come to the conclusion to accept no nomination for office at this time. This determination arises from no faltering or hesitation of belief or faith in the grand cause in which we are all engaged—that of the Constitution and the Union. For that cause I have made sacrifices and am ready to make more. But I think now I can be of more service as a private in the ranks than in any other position. Be good enough to convey to the gentlemen of the Convention, and through them to their constituency, my heartiest and sincerest thanks for their kindness to me during the last four years. My relations with the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fourth District partake so much of a personal character, and are so very pleasant to me, that I am sure I shall never forget them.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. G. ABBOTT.

The North Carolina State Election—Worth Elected Unanimously.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Oct. 19.

The election returns come in slowly.

The indications are that WORTH will have an overwhelming majority. DOCKERY's vote is very slim.

VANCE received several votes in various parts of the State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Oct. 19.

D. C. ALLEN has been elected to the House of Commons from Brunswick County.

All the returns so far received from towns and villages near the railroad lines indicate that the vote for WORTH, for Governor, will be almost unanimous.

The steamers *James A. Garry*, from Baltimore, and *Rebecca*, from New-York, have arrived at this port.

Rejection of the Amendment by the Texas Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 19.

The Texas House of Representatives has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 67 to 5.

Political Items.

A letter from Indianapolis to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* says: "I don't think the Indiana Republicans will coddle the Fenian kitten much more just at present, or, for that matter, at any time in the future. In this city, where everybody knew there must be a strong majority against the President, it was supposed a very considerable number of the Fenians would vote the Republican ticket; but it is notorious now that the whole body of Irish voted just as they always do, with the 'Dimmicrets.' This is a just retribution. The Republican Party has never before been so disgraced as by the efforts of some of its prominent members to bring odium upon the President for doing his sworn duty in stopping the Fenian raids, and by this and other means attempting to humbug the Irish."

Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL publishes a card in which he says in reply to inquiries as to whether he means to support the Republican nominations:

I unhesitatingly answer, that if I live till the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, (election day,) I shall vote for Mr. MOORE for Congress, and for Mr. EDWARD BETTLE for Senator, because he is the only Republican candidate for State Senator in this County. I have outlived and want to forget the day when personal resentments have any influence in controling my political action. In four years of public service, I am willing to admit that I made one serious political mistake, and that is all that I ever have admitted or ever shall admit. For whatever was done by me to the Republican Party, I have made ample reparation.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* (Dem.) thus alludes to the Conservative candidate for Congress in the Second District of Minnesota: "Col. COLVILLE has been a Republican, but he was chosen both by Democrats and Republicans, who, without reference to present party distinctions, are now in favor of the immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and of genuine peace to the whole land. While at one time he thought it not prejudicial to the interests of the State, to allow the negroes to vote in Minnesota, yet he accepted the decision of the Republican party last Fall as final on that subject, and moreover has always been opposed to any meddling by Congress with the rights of the States on this or any other subject."

A Radical Convention in Baltimore on Thursday adopted the following unanimously:

Resolved, That the Senator and Delegates nominated by this Convention are hereby instructed to vote for Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL for the United States Senate, and under no circumstances to favor the election of the traitor SWANN.

Nearly all the Radical Legislative Conventions in Baltimore on Thursday evening instructed their delegates, if elected, under no circumstances to vote for THOMAS SWANN for United States Senator. Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL was their choice for the position.

Hon. RICHARD A. JONES has accepted the challenge of Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM, his Republican opponent for Congress in the Minnesota First District, and announces that he will meet him through the campaign at his appointments, except at Owatonna.

The official returns from the Indiana Fourth District elect W. G. HOLMAN, Democrat, to Congress, by four hundred majority. Gen. GROVER will contest the seat of Mr. HOLMAN on the ground of illegal voting.

One hundred and seven ballots were found necessary to nominate a Republican candidate in the Illinois Nineteenth Senatorial District.

By the official returns from the Pennsylvania Twenty-first District, COVODE's majority is 354, he receiving 13,023 votes to 12,669 for WIER.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A Case under Gen. Grant's Order—Gov. Wells Prospecting for Oil Wells.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 19.

A military order directs the arrest of TERRENCE TOUPS, charged with shooting freedmen in the Parish of Lafayette. The order is issued under Gen. GRANT's order, it being alleged that the civil authorities have neglected to bring the accused to trial.

Gov. WELLS has gone, it is said, to the Calcasieu country, in the southwestern part of the State, to prospect for oil springs, on the lands of a canal company chartered by the Legislature of 1864, and given by that body the greater part of the swamp lands of the State.

QUEBEC.

Threats Against the City—Citizen Night Patrols.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 19.

The continued fine weather is a great blessing to the thousands of sufferers.

It is understood that threats have been made to burn the city. This is owing to religious and national animosities. The citizens are arranging to form night patrols for the protection of property.

LARGE FIRE AT BALLSTON.

Loss Estimated at $30,000.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 19.

One of the largest fires with which Ballston, Saratoga County, has ever been visited, occurred in that village last evening, and resulted in the almost total destruction of the manufacturing establishment known as "Chapman's Glen Woolen Mills," owned by the Messrs. E. H. & G. CHAPMAN, but leased and occupied by Mr. A. J. WHITE for the manufacturing of broadcloth.

The fire caught at 6 o'clock from the friction of a shaft in the wheel-room, and burned until 12 o'clock last night.

The total loss will not fall short of $30,000, which is principally covered by insurance. About forty operatives were employed at the time of the fire, though the capacity of the mill was much greater.

A New-York Merchant Drowned.

HUDSON, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 19.

Mr. JAMES DERRICKSON, son of the senior member of the firm of DERRICKSON & BARTLETT, paper dealers of New-York, was drowned at Chittenden's Mills, in Stockport, yesterday afternoon. He had visited the mill on business, and in surveying the premises walked out on the bulkhead when he tripped and fell over the water-wheel into the flume. The body has been recovered, and will be forwarded to his friends. He was 27 years of age, and a young gentleman highly esteemed and respected.

Military Organizations in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 9.

During a flag presentation to a Zouave volunteer company of freedmen at Charleston yesterday, Gen. SCOTT arrested those wearing shoulder-straps and side-arms in violation of the General Orders of the Department, which prohibit military organizations of any kind in South Carolina.

New-Orleans Ship News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 19.

The ship *Carl*, before reported aground near Grand Island, has got off and arrived at the bar.

The ship *Sandusky*, from New-York, arrived here to-day. She reports that on the 3d inst., in lat. 32° 50′, long. 74° 30′, she encountered a hurricane, during which she lost main and mizzen top masts. The ship was laying to under bare poles. On the next day saw several vessels bound north with loss of spars. On the 7th inst. passed "Hole in the Wall," but no light was displayed.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 19.

There was a base ball contest here to-day between the Maryland Club of this city and Keystone Club of Philadelphia. There was a large attendance of spectators. The Keystones were victorious, the score standing 33 to 12.

The Steamship Monterey.

MONTEREY, Thursday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Monterey*, from New-Orleans, is outside the bar, and will be up at 2 P. M.

The Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 19.

The report of the cholera at the office of the Board of Health to-day shows only two new cases.

Church Troubles in Montgomery County, Maryland.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that a riot occurred at the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Browningsville, Montgomery County, Md., on Sunday, Oct. 7. Two weeks previous it had been announced by Mr. L. M. BROWNING that Rev. Mr. HALL, a Southern preacher, would preach in the church on that day, but this was objected to by the Trustees, on the ground that all the members of the church, except Mr. BROWNING, were opposed to Mr. HALL's occupying the desk. The lock to the church door was, however, bored out, and the door itself broken in pieces before the Sunday mentioned, and the Trustees applied to Capt. FOX, of New-Market, and others for the protection of the church. On Sunday afternoon Capt. FOX and the rest arrived at the church, and the Trustees took up their position on the steps of the church to await the result. Soon after 3 o'clock a company of Southern sympathizers from Hyattstown and vicinity appeared, armed with clubs, and attempted to rush in the door. Capt. FOX took his position in the door, and told them that they could not come in, when the women rushed to the door to come out, and in the confusion the Trustees were dragged from the steps and roughly dealt with. The correspondent says: "Both parties then commenced with clubs and stones, and for a while a lively and dangerous fight was carried on; but at last the rebels got the advantage, and the Union men had to retreat, running in every direction to keep from being killed, followed by the rebels. Three pistol shots were fired, but to no effect. The wounded of the rebels were G. LAWSON, who was knocked down in the first of the fight by a blow on the back part of the head with a club, his two brothers, who were wounded in the arm, and a man named G. PRICE, who commenced the attack, and was badly wounded from a blow in the side from a club. The wounded of the Union men were J. H. PURDUM, from a blow struck on the back of the head, making a small gash in his head, and Mr. RUNKLES, wounded in the hip. The rebels then gathered at the church door and swore that the crowd could take Europe, and that black republicism had played out in the State of Maryland. Some of them then went into the church and danced, and some swore they had come there for a fight. Then they struck up and sung hurrah for ANDREW JOHNSON, "Don't you grieve after me." They then left the church, swearing that the members should not hold class meeting nor preaching any more in the church.

Terrible Accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Oct. 18.

The New-York express train bound East yesterday morning, due at Corry at 3 o'clock A. M., run off the track a few miles east of Union. The entire train was precipitated down the embankment—a distance of forty two feet, the engine and coaches rolling over before reaching the bottom. The engineer, the fireman and the conductor, Mr. WHITE, were not expected to survive their injuries. It is estimated that about fifty passengers were upon the train, which was made up of a sleeping car and two passenger cars. Most, if not all of the passengers were injured, many seriously, and a few of them will probably die. The sleeping coach contained but four occupants, all of whom were more or less injured. The other two coaches were filled, and the occupants suffered severely. This is the second or third time that an accident has occurred in the same vicinity. The Corry *Telegraph* contains the following names of the injured passengers who were brought to Corry, with their residences, and the extent of their injuries:

Mrs. W. Y. Dumont, New-York City; shoulder bruised. Able to travel.

G. H. Cashel, Corry; head slightly cut.

C. H. Lathrop, Vincennes, Indiana; slightly bruised.

Rev. Mr. Boughton and wife, New-York City; heads slightly bruised.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rivers, Vincennes, Indiana; head badly bruised and internally injured.

Marvin Babcock, Frewsburgh, New-York; arm broken and head cut.

A. Hard, Norwalk, Ohio; shoulder bruised.

Richard Illingworth, Corry; head cut.

William F. Rowe, Huntington, Ohio; slightly bruised.

Lieut. J. C. Carroll, Fourteenth New-York Infantry; face badly cut.

G. T. Pierce, Ellenville, New-York; hand slightly bruised.

W. D. Miller, Corry; bruised.

Frank Howard, Springfield, Mass.; face cut.

J. Williams, Corry; slightly injured.

Lieut. E. R. Hills, Fifth U. S. Artillery; face and legs bruised.

G. H. Swift, formerly of the American House, residence Cuba, N. Y.; leg bruised.

Mrs. G. H. Swift, Cuba, N. Y. slightly bruised.

One of the sufferers, a lady with five children, it is thought cannot survive. Her children escaped with but slight bruises.

It is impossible to procure the names of all the sufferers, as they are scattered in different parts of the city, and the doctors in attendance upon the worst cases have the only lists. The number of wounded is estimated at about forty.

Several of the injured were taken to Meadville, and the above list includes only those brought to Corry. The names of several children, slightly injured, we were unable to ascertain. The cause is supposed to have been a broken rail, and the train was precipitated from the track while at full speed. The wonder of all is that so few were injured.

We learn that one of the passengers, a young man whose name could not be ascertained, was found dead under the rubbish. He had been thrown upon his face in a pool of water, and was held down by the weight of the wreck.

Obituary.

EDWARD ANTOINE THOUVENEL.

The Atlantic Cable brings the intelligence that M. THOUVENEL, the distinguished French statesman, died yesterday. M. THOUVENEL was born in Verdun, Nov. 11, 1818, and was consequently not quite 48 years of age at the time of his death. He studied law, made a journey in the East, and published *La Hongrie et la Valachie, souvenirs de Voyage et Notes Historiques* (1840.) He then entered the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the ministry of GUIZOT, and in 1845 went to Brussels as *attaché*. In 1845 he was sent to Athens as Secretary of Legation, and after the recall of the Ambassador was, in January, 1849, raised by Gen. CAVAIGNAC to the dignity of minister with full powers, and acted as such during the negotiations of 1850 in regard to Don PACIFICO. In December, 1851, he was called to the direction of political affairs in the Foreign Office, and remained in this position until 1855, when he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople. On May 8, 1859, he was made Senator, and upon the disagreement between the Emperor and Count WALEWSKI in regard to the Italian policy, THOUVENEL succeeded that Minister Jan. 5, 1860, in the Department of Foreign Affairs. In this position he conducted in 1860 the diplomatic negotiations with England in regard to the Syrian expedition, and in regard to matters in Italy with Count CAVOUR, who ironically said of him: "This THOUVENEL writes excellent dispatches—true works of art. He makes a trade of diplomacy, as we do of politics." M. THOUVENEL also conducted, on the part of France, the long correspondence with Minister DAYTON on the subject of the French expedition to Mexico. In 1863 M. THOUVENEL was succeeded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS as Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was elected to the Corps Legislatif, and there employed his talents as an orator on the Ministerial side.

Personal.

A pleasant social reunion took place, Oct. 13, at Hamilton, N. Y., at the residence of Prof. ARNOLD, of Madison University, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding. The presents—mostly of silver—were both costly and useful. Among those present were the President and Professors of the College, besides a large number of the citizens of Hamilton, and old friends and relatives from abroad; among whom were Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of New-York, who officiated on the occasion of the marriage a quarter of a century ago, and Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and lady, of the same City, who were the groomsman and bridesmaid on that occasion.

Capt. JOHN MCKEE, a soldier from Indiana, who during the war was shot through the body and lungs, and awarded a full pension of $240 per annum, has returned one-half his pay for the last year, declaring that his health has become so much better that his conscience will not let him keep the whole amount.

Mr. CHARLES MALLORY, of Mystic, Conn., has taken all the stock of the Norwich Horse Railroad, with the exception of a single share, which is held by a citizen of Norwich to enable him to act as secretary.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was married in Boston on Wednesday, to Mrs. ALICE HOOPER, daughter of JONATHAN MASON, Esq., of that city. The nuptial ceremonies were performed by Bishop EASTBURN.

JOHN WHIPPLE, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Providence, died in that city on Thursday, at the age of 80.

CANADA.

The Crops in Upper Canada—Effects of the Wet Weather—Prices Advancing—Delegates to England—Anniversary Celebration—Billiards—The Fenian Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

The grain crop of Upper Canada is by no means so good this year as was expected, or as has been reported. The harvest has been abundant—in fact, much better than for a long series of years; but, unfortunately, it has, to a great extent, been housed in a bad condition, and the consequence is much inferior grain. With regard to the yield, we have been told that it gave a surplus of two million bushels over that of any previous year; but that was an evident exaggeration. The wheat crop has been very deficient, and, although a greater breadth of barley was sown, it is apparent, from the quantities brought into the various markets, that the increase of yield is not so large, after all. The heavy rains in the early part of last month did a vast amount of damage, and it is believed that not a bushel of any kind of grain was well secured after the wet weather set in. Barley was the most injured, fully one-fourth of the crop being unsuited for exportation, and would not be received by buyers in the United States. It is thought, however, that there will be a sufficiency of good barley to supply the American demand. Our own people will have to do the best they can with the second quality, while the rejected portion will be good for nothing but to feed cattle with.

From a surplus grain crop this year it was hoped that the country would enjoy increased prosperity; and there were strong probabilities of such a gratifying result until the weather banished all expectations. Upper Canada is no longer of much value as a wheat-growing section, at any rate until some better plan is adopted of protecting it from destructive frosts and the weevil. For many years it has been partially destroyed by the midge, and the breadth of Winter wheat sown now is very limited. This year the yield has been exceedingly small, as much of the grain was killed with the frost, the covering of snow being too light to protect it. The consequence is a short crop, although the quality is very fair, for most of it was secured in good time. The Spring wheat has done well, but the rain prevented its being safely harvested, and much of it is of indifferent quality. The price of wheat, in consequence of the deficient crop, has risen rapidly, and rates will rule high before Spring. Barley brings a much smaller price than last year, the great bulk being shipped, as the brewers are buying but little, in expectation of a decline a few weeks hence. Oats have turned out an excellent crop, and the price is very low—25 cents per bushel.

It is greatly feared that the potato crop is ruined, being in most quarters affected with rot. The yield never was more abundant, but the wet weather was too much for it, and the destruction is quite general. It is thought that there will be enough to supply all ordinary demands, but the price will probably be high; twenty-five cents per bushel was the rate a week ago, but they have since gone up to fifty cents. Beef is likely to continue high, but will probably be no higher than it was last Winter.

MINISTERIAL DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

It has been given out that five members of our Provincial Government, Hons. J. A. MACDONALD, G. E. CARTIER, W. MCDOUGALL, W. P. HOWLAND and another not named, will leave for England on the 7th of November, to join the delegates from the lower or maritime provinces already there, for the purpose of conferring with the Imperial authorities upon the subject of confederation. Report says that Mr. BROWN took umbrage at his not being named as a delegate, and hence the attacks of his newspaper, the *Globe*, upon Mr. MACDONALD, the Premier. Mr. BROWN could not well have expected to be appointed a delegate after breaking with his colleagues. As a prominent advocate of the confederation scheme and first projector of it, with the Attorney-General West, he might have been expected to aid in carrying out the design to completion, but he unwisely quarreled with his colleagues, under the pretext that they were conceding too much to the United States in the attempt to renew the Reciprocity Treaty. Prior to the departure of the delegates, Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD is to be honored with a public dinner at Dundas, near Hamilton, and a similar honor is to be paid Hon. Mr. CARTIER in Montreal. The Dundas affair, which originated with the political friends of the Attorney-General, does not promise to go off so well as was anticipated. To make it political would spoil it, and Mr. MACDONALD will hardly consent to accept an invitation if the gathering does not embrace both Conservatives and Reformers. The Committee, it is said, are endeavoring to draw in the Reformers, but without effect. The dinner purports to be on behalf of the Ministerialists of the County of Wentworth, but none save Conservatives have thus far taken part in the preparations. How the matter will end none can pretend to divine, for, if the Attorney-General declines the invitation on the ground of the demonstration being of a party character, then, as a matter of course, it will have to be abandoned, which seems likely enough, for Mr. MACDONALD is too shrewd a tactician to compromise himself and his Reform colleagues by accepting a dinner wholly on party grounds. In Mr. CARTIER's case there will be no difficulty, as party spirit does not run so high in Lower Canada as here.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

The Loyal Canadian Society, established many years ago at Grimby, a small village, on the line of the Great Western Railway, duly celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights, on Saturday evening last, with a public dinner, which was attended by a goodly number of gentlemen. The affair was not the most spirited, but everything passed off well, and the evening was spent in sentiment and song, and the company only separated on being warned of the approach of Sunday. In addition to the usual toasts of the Queen, Royal Family and army and navy, the "memory of the immortal BROCK" was given, followed by "the memory of the heroes who fell at Ridgeway," and "the veterans of 1812." To this last toast, Col. KONKLE, who took part in the last American war, responded, as also did Mr. SIMCOE KERR, Chief of the Six Nations Indians. In reference to the last Fenian raid, Mr. KERR said that he regretted that the Indians had not been permitted to join their white brethren in defending the country; their peculiar mode of warfare, he believed, was eminently adapted for such an occasion; and he hoped that should the occasion require it, their services would be accepted in future. Chief KERR is a great grandson of the celebrated BRANT, and resides in the vicinity of Hamilton, having sufficient means to enable him to live like a country gentleman. He is highly educated, of excellent manners, and is generally esteemed.

THE CANADIAN BILLIARD CHAMPION.

A journal of this city is excited over the idea that the Press of the United States is not inclined to do Mr. DION, our billiard player, justice. I take it that the papers publish whatever accounts they receive of Mr. DION's playing, and that is all that could be expected; but the paper referred to seems to think that each journal in New-York should have given the champion the benefit of an editorial. Some people are very unreasonable, and the writer in the paper here which finds fault with you and other New-York editors for not eulogizing Mr. DION says you would have exulted beyond measure if the American player had been victorious. That is the point he wishes to make, and it is to be hoped he is satisfied with his success. There is far too much of this nonsense on the part of the Press.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Nothing definite is known as to the time when the trial of the Fenian prisoners will come on. The assizes have been in progress for a week, and it is understood that the ordinary cases must be disposed of before the trial of the Fenians is proceeded with. It is probable, however, that they will come on some day this week. Arrangements are being made for the safe keeping of the prisoners during trial, and a bar is being erected for the purpose, in place of the ordinary dock, so that all will be arraigned together. Much excitement is likely to be caused by the trials, and the Sheriff has decided to admit persons to the Court by ticket only, in order to prevent crowding. Mr. CAMERON has not been retained for the prisoners, but has offered his services gratuitously to a few of them. Mr. HARRISON will prosecute, and if he succeeds in obtaining a conviction he will gain laurels by it. He is the most promising young lawyer in the Province.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Character of Our City Rulers--How They Rob and Plunder the People.

an Interesting Exposition of the Frauds and Corruptions of the City Government.

From the North American Review.

[Continued from the TIMES of Oct. 18.]

Our principal object in this article is not to present the reader with a startling catalogue of iniquities, but to endeavor to contribute our little towards discovering a mode of expelling the thieves, keeping them expelled, and getting a few honest men in the place of that great multitude of plunderers. Before entering upon that part of our subject, however, we must show to readers remote from the scene, that the corruption exists, that it taints nearly every branch of the public service, that it is an evil of gigantic and menacing proportions, and that the numerous expedients devised for holding it in check have failed. Hitherto we have related what we have ourselves seen and heard; we now proceed to glean a few of the more striking facts from our notes of what others have told us and from printed testimony.

The volume, the title of which may be found at the head of this article, *The Manual of the Common Council*, is itself a curious specimen of the artifices resorted to by these official plunderers of the public purse. In the year 1841 a jealous Assistant-Clerk to the Common Council conceived the idea of publishing a little volume, which should be a kind of City Almanac, containing, beside what an Almanac usually presents, a list of all the persons connected with the City Government, their places of business and residence, and a map of the City. A neat, small volume of 180 pages was the result of his labors. Even this was unnecessary, because the most useful part of the information which it gave respecting the members of the Government had already appeared in the City Directory, and an almanac could be had of pill-venders for nothing. No good reason could be given why even so inexpensive a work as that should be paid for out of the public treasury. But see to what proportions this trifling imposition has since grown. The next year, our zealous clerk added to his catalogue of City officials, a list of all previous members of the Corporation from the earliest period of the City's existence, and a picture of New-York as it was two hundred years ago. This year the volume swelled from 180 to 253 pages. The picture was interesting, and caused the work to be much spoken of and sought after, which was only another proof how unnecessary it was that it should be published at the expense of the city. The next issue, besides the list of names and residences, contained extensive extracts from ancient city records, which increased the number of pages to 312. Every year the *Manual* increased in bulk, in the quantity of superfluous matter, in the number and costliness of the pictures, until it has now become a manual of folly, extravagance, and dishonesty. Let us glance at the *Manual* for 1865; for, to add to the exquisiteness of the art employed in its preparation, the book is not published until the year is nearly expired, and a new set of officers are about to be chosen, so that the volume for 1866 had not appeared when these lines were written. The *Manual* for 1865 is a most superb and lavishly illustrated duodecimo volume of 879 pages. It contains one hundred and forty-one pictures, of all degrees of expensiveness—steel-plate, wood-cut, plain lithograph, and colored lithograph. The large colored map of the city, at the beginning, cost as much money as a map of that kind could any way be made to cost. Next comes a steel portrait of the person who, for twenty-five years, has hired people to compile the volume, and whose name has always appeared on the title-page as its editor, and who is supposed to be liberally remunerated for his editorial labors. Next appears a very elegantly-colored title-page, containing six finely-executed pictures.

Before proceeding with the list, we remind the reader that the ingenuity of the compilers has been severely taxed for many years to devise and discover subjects for illustration. Subjects that could be called legitimate, or that approached the legitimate, having been long ago exhausted, the editor this year appears to have been in the direst straits to supply his lithographers and engravers with the regular quantity of work.

Accordingly, the next illustration is a plan of the Aldermen's Chamber, designed to show where each member sat in 1865; and the next is a four-paged folding lithograph, containing—O precious gift to posterity!—a facsimile of each Alderman's signature. In the next two plates posterity is blessed with the signatures of the Councilmen for 1865, and the means of ascertaining the precise arm-chair occupied by each. The following are the subjects of a few of the costly colored lithographs: The "fur store" established in 1920 by the father of the Mayor of the city in 1865; the "old frame house" in which the editor of the *Manual* "passed his youth;" "Mr. STEWART'S house in Fifty-fourth-street;" "a grocery and tea store" of the year 1826; the house in North Moore-street in which Speaker COLFAX was born; "twin frame houses in Lexington-avenue;" Tammany Hall in 1830; a billiard saloon in the Fifth-avenue; Harlem-lane, with fast horses traveling thereon; the "Audubon Estate" on the Hudson; the upper end of the Central Park drive. Besides these there are pictures, not colored, of a prodigious number of public and private buildings, and portraits of undistinguished persons. The number of pages occupied by extracts from old records, newspapers and memoirs, is four hundred and twenty-three!

Such is the book which the tax-payers of the City are called upon every year to pay for, in order to swell the income of sundry printers, lithographers, politicians, and the compiler. But this is not all. The number of copies annually ordered to be printed is ten thousand! The number paid for is ten thousand. The number actually printed, we are assured by men who are in a position to know, is about three thousand. Of this number, about fifteen hundred are distributed *gratis* about the City Hall, and the rest are sold by, and for the benefit of, the compiler. A considerable number find their way into the second-hand book stores which make Nassau-street so fascinating to poor students and rich collectors. We bought our copy there, and its price was three dollars. The bookseller informed us he laid in his supply of the *Manual* for 1865 at two dollars per copy, which is three dollars and thirty-six cents less than a copy costs the City. Nor have we yet got to the bottom of this enormous "job." We have said that the City pays for ten thousand copies of the preposterous volume. It pays for nearly twice that number. The items of the *Manual* account for 1865 were these:

Bill of engraving	$4,353 10
Bill of engraving and printing	733 00
Bill of drawing and printing	5,150 00
Bill of lithographing and printing	3,185 00
Bill of printing 10,000 copies	27,961 20
Bill of corrections and alterations	300 00
Bill of paper for title-pages	600 00
Bill of thirty reams tissue paper	150 00
Bill of papering 10,000 copies	100 00
Bill of ten reams of wrapping paper	150 00
Bill of binding 5,000 copies in cloth	5,000 00
Bill of binding 4,000 copies in muslin	4,000 00
Bill of binding 1,000 copies in morocco	2,000 00
Total	$53,672 30
D. T. Valentine, for compiling	3,500 00
Total	$57,172 30

This shameful account being brought to the notice of the present Mayor of the City, Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, he did himself the honor to veto the resolution authorizing a similar expenditure for 1866. He told the men who passed that resolution, that he had made inquiries of such publishing houses as the APPLETONS and the HARPERS, and had ascertained that ten thousand copies of the work could be manufactured for $30,000, instead of $53,672; although a new publisher would not have the benefit of the large amount of stereotyped matter which appears in the *Manual* from year to year, with little alteration. The truth is, that the book actually costs the compiler about $15,000 per annum; and the difference between that sum and the amount charged is taken from the pockets of the New-York tax-payers by a process which we leave our readers to characterize with a proper term.

The most usual manner of stealing is to receive money for awarding or procuring contracts, appointments, donations, or increase of salaries, which money, of course, the favored person gets back, if he can, from the public treasury; and he usually can. The President of the Board of Health, last Spring, when New-York was threatened with cholera, had occasion to remonstrate with a person who held the contract for removing dead animals from the streets, and threatened him with the breaking of the contract if its conditions were not better complied with. "That would be rather hard, Mr. SCHULTZ," replied the man, "for that contract cost me $60,000." And well it might; for the City pays $25,000 a year for getting rid of a commodity every pound of which ought to yield the City a revenue. A dead horse, worth twenty dollars, the City pays for having carted off to where it can be conveniently converted into twenty dollars. Another contractor receives $21,000 a year for removing night-soil, which could be sold for enough to pay the cost of its removal. By various extra charges, the holders of this contract have continued to swell their gains incredibly. Mr. JACKSON SCHULTZ, the energetic and capable President of the Board of Health, has recently published his conviction, that the "total swindle under this contract is $111,000," and we have had the advantage of hearing him demonstrate the fact. The story, however, is too long for our very limited space.

Does any one need evidence that the men who award such contracts, in the teeth of opposition and elucidation, receive a large share of the plunder? The fact is as certain as though ten witnesses swore to having seen the money to them in hand paid. Three years ago a contract was awarded for sweeping the streets for ten years, at $495,000 a year. Since the accession to power of the new Board of Health, responsible men have handed in a written offer to buy the remainder of the contract for a quarter of a million of dollars, *i. e.* to clean the City for seven years at $495,000 a year, and give the City a quarter of a million of dollars for the privilege. There are those about the City offices who know, or think they know, how the plunder of this contract is divided. We believe we are not violating any confidence, expressed, or implied, when we say, that it is the conviction of the Board of Health that $100,000 per annum of of the proceeds of this contract are divided among certain politicians; that a certain lawyer, who engineered the project, and stands ready to defend it, receives a salary of $25,000 per annum as "counsel to the contract;" and that the men in whose name the contract is held are "dummies," who get $6,000 a year for the use of their names and for their labor in superintending the work. The contract is further burdened with the support of several hundred cripples, old men, and idle men, all of whom are voters, who are put in the street-cleaning force by Aldermen and Councilmen who want their votes and the votes of their relatives, thus kindly relieved of maintaining aged grandfathers, lame uncles, and lazy good-for-nothings. These statements, we are aware, cannot be proved. Such contracts are not trusted to paper; and a witness driven to bay can always baulk his assailant by refusing to criminate himself. The reader, therefore, may decline to believe these details. One thing remains, and is certain, that the workingmen of New-York are annually plundered of two hundred thousand dollars per annum by this single contract.

How the work so munificently paid is done, is sufficiently well known. Into that foul subject we cannot enter, except to notice the blind devotion of the great mass of poor men who annually vote to keep in power the people who steal their earnings and poison their children. New-York boasts a Democratic majority of more than thirty thousand votes, and the Government of the City is always in the hands of the party so named. Is it, then, the rich men's streets that are unswept, and the poor men's crowded avenues and lanes that are clean? Are the small parks and squares where thousands of poor children play, better than those to which scores of rich men's children are carried? Is the Bowery cleaner than Broadway, and Tompkins-square more inviting than Union? In the Spring, when the March thaw has unlocked the accumulated dirt of the Winter, and the whole City is deep in mire, which are the streets that a Democratic contractor first throws himself upon? Does he first remove the festering mounds of pollution that block the poor man's path to his home, and make that home agreeable to him, and then betake himself to the coating of mud that soils the rich man's boots? Or does he leave reeking with abomination the crammed thoroughfares where Democratic voters live, half a hundred in a house, until every shovelful of dirt has been removed from the places where rich men reside, seven voters to a block? But why ask idle questions? It is the law of this world that the strong shall rule it. In a commercial city the strong men are rich. Label your Government what you will, it is the strong men in a community who have their way; and, therefore, under all Governments, the streets where rich men live are clean.

The plunder of the persons who are so unfortunate as to serve the public, and of those who aspire to serve the public, is systematic, and nearly universal. Our inquiries into this branch of the subject lead us to conclude that there are very few salaries paid from the City or County Treasury which do not yield an annual percentage to some of the "head-centres" of corruption. The manner in which this kind of spoliation is sometimes affected may be gathered from a narrative which we received from the lips of one of the few learned and estimable men whom the system of electing judges by the people has left upon the Bench in the City of New-York. Four years ago, when the inflation of the currency had so enhanced the price of all commodities that there was, of necessity, a general increase of salaries, public and private, there was a talk of raising the salaries of the fourteen judges, who were most absurdly underpaid even when a dollar in paper and a dollar in gold were the same thing. Some of the judges were severely pinched in attempting to make six thousand half-dollars do the work which six thousand whole ones had accomplished with difficulty; and none, perhaps, more severely than the excellent and hospitable Judge whose experience we are about to relate. A person known by him to be in the confidence of leading men about the City Hall called upon him one day, and informed him that it was in contemplation to raise the salaries of all the Judges $2,000 per annum. The Judge observed, that he was much relieved to hear it, for he had gone so deeply in the Sanitary Commission and other projects for promoting the war, and had made so many journeys to Washington in furtherance of such projects, that he did not see how he could get through the year if the inflation continued. "Well, Judge," said the person, "if the Judges are disposed to be reasonable, the thing can be done." "What do you mean by reasonable?" asked the Judge. The reply was brief and to the point: "Twenty-five per cent. of the increase for one year." The Judge said no. If his salary could not be raised without that, he must rub on, as best he could, on his present income. The person was evidently much surprised, and said: "I am sorry you have such old-fashioned notions. Why, Judge, everybody does it here." Nothing more was heard of increasing the Judges' salaries for a whole year, during which the inflation itself had become initated, and every door-keeper and copyist had had his stipend increased. At length, the spoilers deemed it best, for purposes of their own, to consent that the salaries of the judges should be increased $1,000; and, a year after that, the other $1,000 was permitted to be added.

It was recently proved, in the presence of the Governor of the State, that the appointment to the office of Corporation Attorney was sold to one incumbent for the round sum of $10,000. This is bad enough, but worse remains to be told. Sworn testimony (from thirty-six witnesses), taken by a committee of investigation, establishes the appalling fact, that appointments to places in the public schools are systematically sold in some of the wards—the wards where the public schools are almost the sole civilizing power, and where it is of unspeakable importance that the schools should be in the hands of the best men and women. One young lady, who had just buried her father and had a helpless mother to support, applied for a situation as teacher, and was told, as usual, that she must pay for it. She replied that she could not raise the sum demanded, the funeral expenses having exhausted the family store. She was then informed that she could pay "the tax" in instalments. Another poor girl came on the witness stands on crutches, and testified that she had paid $75 for a situation of $300 a year. Another lady went to a member of the Ring, and told him, with tears, that she saw no way of procuring the sum required, nor even of saving it from the slender salary of the place. The man was moved by her anguish, took compassion upon her, and said he would remit his share of "the tax." It was shown, too, that the agent of all this foul iniquity was no other than the principal of one of the schools. It was he who received and paid over the money wrung from the terror and necessities of underpaid and overworked teachers. We learn from the report of the Committee that the Ring in this ward was originally formed for the express purpose of giving the situations in a new and handsome school "to the highest bidder," and, as the opening of the new school involved the discharge of a small number of teachers employed in the old schools, the Ring had both the fear and the ambition of the teachers to work upon. "There was a perfect reign of terror in the ward," says the report of the investigating Committee. "The agent performed his duty with alacrity and with a heartlessness worthy of the employers. It appears that he not only summoned the teachers to come to him, but that he called on their parents and friends as to the amount they should pay for their appointments—the sums varying from $50 to $600 according to the position sought."

And who were the Ring that perpetrated this infamy? They were a majority of the trustees elected by the people, and the School Commissioner elected by the people—six poor creatures, selected from the grog-shop and the wharf, and intrusted with the most sacred interest of a Republic, the education of its children. It was known before that in some of the wards the school trustees were drunkards; it was known before that little children were piled up, like flower-pots in a greenhouse, in small, ill-ventilated rooms; but no one supposed, before this investigation in 1864, that men could be elected to office who were capable of such revolting meanness as this.

When appointments are sold, appointments are likely to be numerous. Some of our readers, doubtless, have smiled at the ridiculous catalogue of offices created to relieve the pecuniary straits of LOUIS XIV., and given by VOLTAIRE in his history of the reign of that expensive monarch. In Paris, in the year 1710, men holding the rank of Counselors of the King held such posts as hog-inspectors, inspectors of calves, of wigs, and of slaughter-houses, inventory-drawers, measurers of fire-wood, deputy measurers of fire-wood, pilers of fire-wood, unloaders of fire-wood, comptrollers of timber, makers of timber, charcoal measurers, grain-sifters, comptrollers of poultry, barrel-gaugers, barrel-rollers, butter-testers, beer-testers, brandy-testers, measurers, unloaders of hay, and removers of boarding. Not that Counselors to the King performed any of these labors. That was done by underlings; the Counselors to the King merely pocketing the greater part of the fees. But how mild and trivial was their abuse of kingly power, compared with the hordes of superfluous officers that swarm in the public buildings of the City of New-York! In the office of the City Comptroller there are one hundred and thirty-one clerks. The Street Commissioner employs sixty. In the precious *Manual* described above the reader, amazed at the interminable lists of persons employed by the City, is every now and then puzzled by such items as these: Twelve "manure inspectors," at $3 a day each; twenty-two "health wardens," twenty-two "assistant health wardens," twenty-two "street inspectors," all at $3 a day each; seven "assistant inspectors of meat," at $900 per annum each; seven "inspectors of incumbrances," at $1,250 each; twenty-two distributors of corporation ordinances," at $2 each per day. We have not space to continue the catalogue. Who has ever seen any of these wardens and inspectors? A gentleman connected with the Citizens' Association, last year, had the public spirit to sally forth, *Manual* in hand, in quest of the two health wardens and twenty-two assistants; for neither he nor the writer of these lines, nor any of their acquaintances, had ever so much as heard of the existence of such officers. Long and painful was the search. He found that those guardians of the public health were bar-keepers, low Ward politicians, nameless hangers-on of saloons, who absolutely performed no official duty whatever except to draw the salary attached to their places. They were the merest creatures of the worthless man who appointed them—the man who sold or gave away *blank interment-permits, signed*, to favored undertakers, "to save them the trouble of coming down town every time they had a funeral."* For the benefit of those gentlemen of leisure in New-York, who excuse their want of public spirit by saying that the City Government is so corrupt that it is of "no use to try" to reform it, we will mention that, very much through the exertions of the warden hunter referred to above, those three twenty-two's were abolished a few months ago, as well as the entire department to which they belonged. To that single item of reform we owe it that the City was not desolated by the cholera during the past Summer.

The reader has, perhaps, heard something lately respecting the cost of "opening" new streets in the City of New-York. Under cover of those innocent-looking words, incredible sums of money are stolen from the owners of real estate. In the year 1811, the entire island, except a small strip at its northern extremity, was surveyed; the sites of all the future streets and avenues were settled, marked with stone pillars, and laid down on maps; so that, ever since that time, all land has been bought, sold, held and improved with reference to the streets that were one day to run through it, by it, or near it. The work was so well done, that those maps, and no others, are still used by assessors of taxes, and for all other official purposes. Copies of them are to be found for reference in one of the rooms of the building whereto all the world repairs every November to be taxed. Bearing these facts in mind, the reader will easily comprehend the audacity of the theft to which his attention is now directed.

A new street is ordered to be "opened," and the Judges of the Supreme Court appoint three Commissioners to perform the work, at $4 per day each. To "open" a street, in the legal sense, is not to go to work with shovel and pickaxe and convert a strip of meadow into a street, but merely to buy the strip from the owners, transfer the title to the Corporation, and then formally declare the street "opened." Since the surveys are already done, and the maps already made, and since the expense of the whole transaction is borne by the owners of land upon the street, who bought that land *because* the street would one day exist, this legal opening is the merest form. The Commissioners buy the land required at the rate of one dollar for each lot taken, which is one among many proofs of the pure formality of the business. We will now state, first, what the three Commissioners are actually do who are so lucky as to have a street to open, and then we will show what is charged for the arduous work.

They meet in a room in the third story of a building in Nassau-street, which is from five to eight miles from the street about to be opened. They hire the room for the meetings of the Commissioners. True, it is already occupied, and no change in it is made by the occupant; but they hire it, nevertheless. They appoint a surveyor, a clerk, an assistant clerk, and sometimes, we believe, a messenger. These appointments cost them three minutes of their valuable time; for there are people who have acquired, in some way, a claim to those appointments, and are appointed as a matter of course. There is not, there cannot be, a doubt that the "understanding" between the Judges, the Commissioners, the Surveyors and the clerks is complete before the first step is taken. The clerk is the ruling mind of the affair. It is he who lets the room; it is he who draws up the final report; it is he who divides the spoil, and takes, probably, the largest single share. He conceives, arranges, starts, and conducts the operation, and he does it at his ease in his own hired room. The officers being appointed, the Commissioners have earned their four dollars each, and adjourn.

Every day, between the hours of 12 and 2, they visit the apartment, inquire after the health of their clerk, perhaps take a cigar with him, see that their names are entered as having attended, which entitles them to $4, and then return, refreshed, to their private business. Meanwhile, sundry advertisements are published, announcing to parties interested what is going on. The surveyor may or may not take a car and ride up to the street, or walk over the part to be opened. Perhaps there is a house, built before 1811, which extends over the line of the street; and if so, the owner is entitled to compensation. Usually, however, there is nothing of the kind; and usually the surveyor, an old hand at the business, knows whether there is or not without going up to see. A draughtsman, meanwhile, has been copying a map of the street from the maps of 1811; and the clerk writes along the border of it (from the tax-books) the names of the owners of the lots on each side of the street. Sundry other advertisements are then published, calling upon parties interested to come and see what has been done, and state objections, if any there are. The clerk then draws up a report, and the thing is done. None of those operations are hurried. Care is taken of the interests of the Commissioners. It is not until they have paid their noontide respects to the clerk for a prodigious number of days that the street is pronounced "open."

Then the bill is presented. The Surveyor charges as though he had made original surveys and drawn original maps. The clerk charges as though his report was the result of original searches and researches. The Commissioners charge as though the opening had been the tardy fruit of actual negotiations. The rent of the room is charged as though it had been occupied wholly by the Commissioners. And all of these charges are the very highest which any one, in his most lavish mood, could even think of in connection with the work supposed to be done. When we add, that half a dozen of these openings are frequently going on at the same time, in the same big upper room, and conducted by the same individuals, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the net result of the business to the master spirit, for the year ending June, 1866, was $25,466, of which sum $4,436 was charged for the rent of the room, which he hires for about $300 per annum, and $950 was charged for "disbursements and postage-stamps." One surveyor's bill for the same year was $54,000. It has been ascertained, after a laborious examination of the public records, that the total cost of "opening" twenty-five streets, or parts of streets, averaging less than half a mile each in length, was $257,192 12. The public is indebted for this information to Mr. WILLIAM H. WHITBECK, president of an association of property-owners recently formed to protect themselves against further spoliation of the same nature.

The Executive Council of the Citizens' Association has recently given publicity to a large number of facts relating to the same iniquity. We will select one of them:

"In opening One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, the Commissioners awarded to the owner of a house standing on the northwest angle of Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue some $4,500 for the damage to his building by the opening of the street. If this house had stood in the middle of the street, and had been entirely destroyed by the opening, he should not have received one cent, inasmuch as the house was built subsequent to 1811, when the map of the City was planned. The fact is, that in 1811, a monument was planted at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and the person who built the house burnt from the angle of the street, and facing the country road. The owner knew well where the street was to be, and so avoided building upon it. As the house was built facing the angle, the two ends of its rectangular piazza extended about six feet over the line, the one end over the line of Second-avenue, and the other end over the line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. Now, if the owner built his house encroaching upon the street, he should not have been paid for the damage caused by his own negligence. It appears, however, that the piazza has been rounded so as not to extend over the line, and for this rounding of the piazza, which could have been done at an expense of certainly not more than $1,000, the owner has been allowed the enormous sum of $4,500. The house stands there as good as it ever was. Need we say that the owner is a prominent politician?"

We have since conversed with the gentleman who was charged with the investigation of this case. He assures us that the rounding of the piazza cost, in reality, about $250, and that he placed it at $1,000 in his report because, being ignorant of carpentry, he deemed it best to mention a sum much in excess of the probable cost.

[*To be concluded.*]

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans Meeting—Gov. Wells' Letter Considered—Address to the People of the United States.

The address adopted at the meeting in New-Orleans on Tuesday evening, Oct, 9, as already reported by telegraph, was reported by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Jacob Baker, George W. Hynson, Samuel McConnell, George Ruleff, and is as follows:

To the People of the United States:

The statements in an official letter of His Excellency GOV. WELLS, to T. H. JONES, Esq., evidently written for publication, are of such a startling and extraordinary a character, and cast such unsparing obloquy in the good people of Louisiana by representing them as inimical to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as being fatally bent upon undermining the very foundations on which this great Government rests, that they required to be noticed and answered.

The charge that Northern citizens are persecuted in their social intercourse and business avocations, is known to have no foundation whatever in truth. Northern capital is needed, and it is constantly invited within the limits of our State, and the numerous citizens hailing from the different States North, feel a sense of perfect security in our midst, both in person and property, nor need they have recourse for protection to the courts any more than our own citizens, for the plain reason that if they have recourse to litigation such is also the necessary result of commercial relations in all countries and at all times. As to the record of crime and offences, we challenge any city of the United States, North or South, to compare statistics, for nowhere is there less of crime daily committed than in New-Orleans, when numbers of population are kept in view.

It is the imperative duty of the people of Louisiana to refute these aspersions by reference to incontrovertible facts.

In the first place, we assert it as an undeniable fact that the distinction between Union men and secessionists has been entirely obliterated. We are all constitutional Union citizens, desirous to restore and revive the happy days of the Republic, when it was an honor indeed to be able to say, *"I, too, am an American citizen."* This is the feeling, and these are the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Louisiana. There is an insignificant minority of wild and restless agitators and revolutionists who lately attempted, with unparalleled impudence, to subvert both the State and municipal governments, by an instrumentality of certain individuals who had been members of a Convention that had long ceased to exist, and who were encouraged in their deluded course by misguided freedmen surreptitiously brought from the neighboring parishes. The riot and consequent bloodshed was commenced by this class of persons, and they alone are responsible for the dreadful calamity flowing from it. All the statements that have been so industriously fabricated and circulated, that innocent and law-abiding people were brutally murdered, is utterly false, and those who made them know that it is so.

Heretofore, riots for very many years have been unknown in New-Orleans, and were it not for the riots originating from the attempt to reassemble the Convention of 1864; riots which were confined to the immediate vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, and were quelled by the police of the city in less than two hours, we would not have on record for very many years one instance of bloodshed and riot in our streets to offset the fearful massacre of poor unoffending negroes in New-York City, beside Philadelphia and Boston riots.

This naturally suggests the question of the military, an increase of which is demanded by the Governor. If the object of having troops quartered on the State be to maintain order and tranquility, and to protect the freedmen, or so-called Union men, all we have to say is, that an increase of troops is wholly unnecessary; indeed, it there were not a single company of soldiers in our midst the result would be the same, as the people are not disposed in the least to let law-breakers and ev l-disposed persons interfere with public order, and the courts are fully able and willing to enforce the law, preserve public tranquility, and protect all and every one in the full enjoyment of life, liberty and property, without regard to color or nationality. Should the troops now here be continued, or even increased, we shall continue to extend to them the amenities and civilities to which they are entitled, and which are always extended to them with pleasure; at the same time, in the opinion of this Committee, their presence is not necessary, the City and State authorities being abundantly capable of preserving order and protecting the inhabitants, colored and white, in all their rights. In support of which we refer to the fact that, within the last eighteen months, the aggregate value of the property of the City of New-Orleans has nearly doubled the value it had before the unfortunate civil war, and the rents have greatly increased—in some cases doubled, during the same period.

New debts are promptly and punctually paid, and protest is seldom heard of. Now, let us ask, what are the causes of this unbounded prosperity? We answer, it is in a great measure attributable to Northern enterprise and Northern capital, which has been and is still pouring into the State in one continuous stream. This meeting is composed in part of very many Northern, Western and Eastern men, of various shades of political opinion, all freely and openly expressed; and we assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, that there is no man who has been interfered with or molested in his business or social relations on account of his political opinions. The daughters and sons of the South and North intermarry almost weekly, and no one ever heard of the marriage feast being disturbed.

Even-handed justice is administered to all men, without regard to color or race; and the Judges, most of whom are of the Governor's own selection, are men of integrity, ability and impartiality. If not identified to the Union are in office, it is generally the fault of the Governor, as he made his own selections, with which the people had very little to say, nor were they consulted; hence His Excellency has not any one to blame but himself if unworthy men are in office.

The free colored man has always been a competent witness in our Courts, no matter whether the parties litigant were white or otherwise; they have always had the same capacity of acquiring, holding and disposing of all kinds of property as persons of the Caucasian race. All the slaves having been emancipated, they, by the operation of law, become morally and legally entitled to the same rights, privileges and protection as though they had been born free. And we refer to the fact, that the most friendly relations exist between the free colored people and their former masters; so much so, that if the elective franchise was conferred on the colored men to-morrow, we are of opinion they would most all vote for their former masters in preference to GOV. WELLS or his cooperators.

The Governor's appeal to Congress to invade our vested rights in reference to franchise is particularly objectionable, and in no wise authorized by the powers vested in the Executive; if the inhabitants form a new Constitution, they are competent to frame it in their own time, without the intervention of Congress.

Your Committee are unable to account for His Excellency's attack on President JOHNSON, excepting it be for the President's good sense in refusing to confer on His Excellency the appointment of Military Governor of Louisiana. The Governor knows full well that the President's humane, intelligent, patriotic and conciliatory course has the entire approbation of a vast majority of the citizens of Louisiana.

Unjust as it is to be taxed without representation, they cannot consent to purchase that right with the sacrifice of their honor."

NEW-JERSEY.

Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

Mr. GILCHRIST has written the following letter accepting the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fifth District of New-Jersey:

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1866.

A. A. Smalley, Esq., Chairman:

DEAR SIR—I accept the nomination. The result of the elections held in other States since the nomination, makes it, in my judgment, more than ever the duty of Conservative men to stand firm and resist with all their power, be it much or little, the unreasoning and implacable radical sentiment which threatens to disturb, if not subvert the fundamental basis of our system of National and State Governments. The war for the Union has now been at an end for eighteen months, yet the country is convulsed with an agitation the result of which no man can foresee. All thinking men must regret the want of cooperation of the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government in some means of reaping the great legitimate fruits of the war—peace to all the land. Those who deny us peace take upon themselves a fearful responsibility.

Since the year 1862 Congress has been discussing the principles upon which peace should be inaugurated. In July, 1864, Mr. WADE declared in the Senate that "this great question is pending before the country; it will not be still; the Administration will force it on our consideration frequently, and it will arise in a thousand ways before us as long as this war shall continue and afterward. The question will be asked of every man who goes out to canvass during the coming election, 'What do you propose to do with these seceded States in regard to their coming back?' That question is in the mind of every man, woman and child in the country. Here Congress has been in session seven months. We are about to leave and go back among the people, and they will say, 'Some of these States have sent out their agents and demanded readmission into the Union—You have voted them out—you have refused to receive them, but have you declared on what principle you will permit them to come in?' Our political enemies will say, 'It is your deliberate purpose to subdue these people, to subjugate them, to tyrannize over them, and never let them come back into the Union on equal terms with the other States, when they have in form made a free Constitution and elected Senators according to the forms of law, and who, as they believed, were entitled to seats here; you have thrust them out, but you do not declare any principle on which you will admit them.' That would be wrong. Your political enemies will say you dared not utter the objectionable sentiments you intend to bind upon the South; that you have dodged the entire question when it was before you, because you dared not show your hand and give them a principle of equity, justice and right to go upon. They will have a right to say so."

This was said twenty-seven months ago, after a seven months session. Since this, there have been two sessions of Congress; one of three months, the other of eight months, and still Congress has done nothing to declare the principles on which these States may be represented. Congress not only denies us peace, but will not declare any principle on which we can ever have it. Is not Congress wrong? The National Committee of the Republican Party seeing that the position of Congress was entirely untenable, have endeavored to repair it by hazarding the bold declaration that upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment it is the intention to admit these States to representation. This Committee, however respectable, cannot speak for or bind Congress; nor will that body ever hold itself bound by a declaration which is a censure upon it—was extorted by fear, and is as unauthorized as it must be delusive. Congress has completely changed front on this question, and no party or party committee can turn it back. At first it joined in the policy of President LINCOLN; and through the whole State Governments—Legislatures and all, of Missouri and old Virginia—entered into a league with the Confederate States. It stood by and saw new State Governments organized in these States and promptly admitted their representatives. The Administration continued the same course with every State as fast as the rebel power was reduced, and what Mr. LINCOLN did for Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee during the war, Mr. JOHNSON has done for eight States since the war ended—nothing more.

Under neither President has the Administration attempted to interfere with the power of Congress over its own members; yet, notwithstanding a universal public sentiment in favor of a speedy settlement, the two Houses, under the new inspiration, abandoned their respective prerogatives of judging of the qualifications of their own members and consigned to a Joint Committee the whole subject—a subject which was in no wise within their joint jurisdiction—and by this extra-constitutional and reprehensible device have delayed action, and left the country at the mercy of a radical agitation.

But this is not all—we are exposed, until this whole subject is settled, and those States represented, to the aggressions and insults of foreign Powers. I find foreign enemies who hate our liberal and republican example are more to be feared than the people of our own household, who, though they were rebellious, have been made to feel our power, have thrown down their arms, have joined in a total alteration of our fundamental law, by which the vice of our system has been eradicated forever, and who have anxiously supplicated pardon and restoration.

For myself I can find no principles so applicable to the situation of the country as those declared at Philadelphia on the 16th August. That declaration recognizes and acknowledges that universal freedom is established; and that every man is entitled to equal protection in every right of person and property. It maintained that our policy is based upon the maintenance of both National and State Governments inviolate; that while no State possesses the right of secession, Congress possesses no right of suppressing a State; that loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States should be admitted to their seats in Congress. It declares the National debt sacred and inviolable; and as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligations undertaken in making war against the United States. I approve of these principles. The Convention which nominated me adopted them, and if elected I shall endeavor faithfully to carry them out.

Yours truly,

ROBERT GILCHRIST.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Address of the Fourth Congressional District National Union Club to the Voters of the District.

The following address has been issued to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts:

In the great National changes which have taken place during the past five years, a new generation has emerged into manhood, associated with the greatest event of human history—civil war—displaying a prowess and perseverance which awakens the wonder of the world, for the Federal union of the States and the maintenance of Constitutional government; old theories have been swept away and new ones have been created. We have a future full of hope and promise to be accomplished by this new element which has arisen in our political sphere. We have learned the value of liberty in sacrifices for its preservation; we have gained faith by the baptism of battle in the principle that the *people* are the source of the Government, and that the Government is the safe guard of the people. We have learned that the cultivation of a spirit of mutual concession, and of the feeling of mutual respect, is the only condition upon which Republics can stand.

It is the duty, then, of the citizens of the United States to unite in the support of the Government, and in hostility to all those, in whatever place and under whatever name, whose action must result in its destruction.

A policy originating in time of peace cannot be practically applied to issues arising out of civil war; nor can the policy which has carried on a civil war to the most successful issue reconcile the discordant factions and lead the nation to a lasting peace. The policy which has conducted our war, unprecedented in energy, generality and success, and destructive of many hopes and ambitions, does not recognize the magnanimity of victory and consent to a reconstruction which is wise and just.

The position of affairs in the Fourth Congressional District make it evident that this new element is the controlling power in the election, and that, from its vigor and independence, it can be exerted only on behalf of that candidate who shall accept its ideas and command its confidence.

Impatient at the apparent apathy of the leaders of the old organizations in the district, respecting these political principles, which they are plainly incompetent to represent or understand, schooled by the energetic movements and rapid changes of these later days, it has determined to await no longer the dilatory action of its accustomed chiefs, but under leaders of its own choice, to put forth the powers of which it has learned the possession and to make available all influence of its force and numbers.

The lessons of its experience are identical; its opinions and interests are similar, and, under a cordial union, its influence must be irresistible. It looks with suspicion and distrust upon the election to the Congress of so many members who, by their long experience in legislation, have become immovably fixed in their policy, and enslaved in party trammels, and would elect a greater proportion of men fresh from the people—free from the prejudices which have engendered the unhappy differences between the President and the Congress, and imbued with the earnest will of the American people to heal the national wounds, and consolidate the national power.

B. FLINT KING, President.

M. H. MACNAMARA, Recording Secretary.

MARYLAND.

Acceptance of Frederick Stone in the Fifth Congressional District.

Hon. FREDERICK STONE has accepted the nomination tendered to him by the Convention at Baltimore on the 3d inst., as candidate for Congress for the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland. In his letter he says:

On the 14th of August last, a Convention, composed of some of the wisest and best men of the nation, assembled in the City of Philadelphia to counsel together upon our national affairs. The result of their deliberations, in my opinion, was not unworthy of the city from which emanated the Declaration of '76. They passed a series of resolutions and issued an address explanatory thereof, which, together, are generally called the Philadelphia Platform. It only now remains for me to say, that those too partial friends who presented my name to your Convention well knew long before they did so, that those resolutions and that address meet my entire and unqualified approbation, and that they are in accord alike with the feelings of my heart and the dictates of my judgment. No one of these resolutions has my more entire approbation than the one tendering respect and pledging support to ANDREW JOHNSON. While I sincerely hope that there may be no difference of opinion between myself and any political friends, who, in common with myself, have the good of our country at heart, upon the subject of those resolutions, my convictions on that subject are unwavering and unalterable, and upon the broad principles of those resolutions and that address I must ask and receive the verdict of the people at the coming election.

I hope it will not be considered out of place here to express to you a wish, which I have expressed long before this nomination was made, and which is not altogether prompted by personal considerations. The times are not altogether free from doubt and difficulty—perhaps danger—and should the people of this district deem me worthy of a seat in Congress, I can but wish that they may so decide by such a vote as to convince our illustrious Chief-Magistrate, (who lives almost in our midst,) as well as his opponents, that on this side of the Potomac he is in the hearts of not only his sincere and earnest, but his united friends. With great respect, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK STONE.

ILLINOIS.

Position of a Democratic Candidate for Congress on the Question of Allegiance.

Col. T. LYLE DICKEY, who is Gen. LOGAN'S opponent as candidate for member of Congress at large, from the State of Illinois, has written a letter in reply to certain accusations against himself, in which he says:

In answer to the Loyal League question, "Do you acknowledge that your first and highest allegiance is due to the Government of the United States?" I did not say that I held in my "first and highest allegi

posing counsel said to Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN "you lie." Mr. VAN BUREN struck the insulter very cooly with his elbow, which was returned by his opponent with the fist. A gentleman physically capable of managing both, rose, but did not interfere, for which he subsequently gave as a reason, that he hoped JOHN would knock the other down. Before the Sheriff could interfere a blow was given by Mr. VAN BUREN with the open hand. Mr. VAN BUREN acknowledged that he was wrong; but what could he do under such an insult? Both parties were committed for twenty-four hours. The Judge heard, some time after, that in consequence of this, Mr. VAN BUREN had tendered his resignation. A letter was at once written by the Judge to the Governor, requesting that official not to accept the resignation, and the Governor refused to do so. Subsequently a Democratic organization in Syracuse censured the Judge who held the Court for doing as he did, but JOHN VAN BUREN said to them, no, you are wrong, the Court did its duty—it did what it ought to have done in committing him to prison for twenty-four hours. On several occasions afterward, at social parties and elsewhere, Mr. VAN BUREN alluded to this imprisonment of his in the presence of the same Judge who committed him. At one time at a social gathering, at which were present Mr. VAN BUREN, the Judge in question, and numerous other high officials, Mr. VAN BUREN was telling the story of his having been in prison for crime. An accomplished lady said she would like to see the Judge, or any human being on earth who had dared to imprison a son of the President of the United States. It would do her heart good; she would give him a piece of her mind, &c. Mr. VAN BUREN said, "Madame, would you really like to see him?" She replied, "Yes," nothing would suit her better. "Well," said Mr. VAN BUREN, "that Judge sits by your side." The blank astonishment and apparent mortification on the part of the lady the speaker represented as truly ludicrous, and none were more pleased at the incident than Mr. VAN BUREN himself. Judge EDMONDS said he referred to these things for the purpose of illustrating the man's magnanimity, his kindly feelings and his genial disposition.

Mr. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND was the next speaker.

ADDRESS OF MR. KIRKLAND.

He said he arose to make only one or two remarks, which would also illustrate the character of the deceased. Soon after Mr. VAN BUREN was admitted to the Bar of this State, he went to Europe. Being the son of the President of the United States, and an officer attached to the Legation, and moreover, a young man of fine social and conversational powers, he was *feted* and feasted by the nobility, and had free access to the most polite and brilliant society in Europe. But, immediately, after his return to New-York, he sent an urgent letter to the speaker, who was then his agent in Utica, asking him to do some small matter connected with the return of a Sheriff's process, so that his clients would not lose confidence in him as an attorney. This incident the speaker thought a remarkable one, especially as Mr. VAN BUREN was just then fresh from the polite society of the European courts. It was an example worthy the imitation of all young attorneys.

The Chairman said that Mr. EVARTS, who was expected to address the meeting was unavoidably absent, and he asked JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., to favor the audience with a few remarks.

ADDRESS OF MR. JAS. T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY said that this meeting had been commenced in pursuance of a custom that had prevailed at this bar all his life; as members of the same profession they had met to pay a last tribute to the memory of a deceased brother. Reference had been made and full justice done to the professional character of Mr. VAN BUREN by the speakers who had preceded him. He would say one word in reference to their deceased friend as an individual—that which identified him as a man. His acquaintance with Mr. VAN BUREN commenced twenty-one years ago, when both were young and hopeful, and each, in the language of BRYANT, was "chasing his favorite phantom." They formed a friendship from the first instant—a friendship all the stronger, perhaps, from the fact of their belonging to totally opposite races. This friendship remained unbroken through the life of him who had just departed, and would be cherished in memory by his survivor until he too should follow. The faults of his character, if he had any, but served to identify him and give him a personality. During his long familiarity with the deceased, he would say that he never associated with any lawyer who was so strictly honest in stating his propositions to the Court. His fault, if it may be characterized by that name, was in being too much wedded to the particular question of the hour—in giving an undue importance to the thought of the moment.

Mr. VAN BUREN was the most misunderstood man in reference to his professional character of any man he ever knew, except OGDEN HOFFMAN. Because he was a brilliant orator he lost the reputation of being a sound lawyer. And yet he was second to no lawyer in the State when he thoroughly prepared himself for the trial of a case. In social life he was always kind and affable to all. The meanest laborer as well as he who moved in the highest society would always find him an agreeable associate. His adaptability to the circumstances in which he might be placed, and to the persons with whom he came in contact was remarkable. The speaker said he had also witnessed his kindness and amiability in the domestic circle, of which he would like to speak, but dared not. He had a passionate love for children—far beyond anything he ever saw in any other person. He recollected on one occasion when he was sick, having called in to see him, he said with great earnestness: "BRADY, nothing harrows me so much as the strange looks of these little people." In conclusion, he could only express his regret that he had gone from among us, and he hoped and trusted that he would enjoy as much happiness in the other world as he himself would be willing to accord to all men, even his enemies.

The Mysterious Murder at Newtown.

The inquest on the body of the unknown man who was found murdered in Waldron's Woods, Newtown, L. I., on the 10th inst., has failed, so far, to throw any light upon the identity of the man, or the circumstances under which he met his violent death. HENRY C. VIDAL testified as to the articles he found on the person of the deceased, and to the presence of three Germans residing at No. 10 Avenue D, New-York, who had failed to appear as witnesses in answer to subpoenas served upon them. B. L. B. Baylis, M. D., gave the following testimony as to the result of his *post-mortem* examination:

I found a wound, vertical in direction, at the base of the right ear, penetrating the skull and extending downward to a point below the angle of the lower jaw, and upward to the upper margin of the temporal bone, exposing to view a portion of the brain; from this wound a fracture of the skull, but without separation, was found extending upward and across the top to the back part of the head, nearly dividing it in two portions; the external wound was contused, about three inches long, and probably inflicted with a small ax or hatchet; it was sufficient to cause death, and could not have been inflicted by the deceased.

The inquest was adjourned till Friday next.

LAW REPORTS.

Charter Party—Lien for Charter Money.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

Watson Hooper et al. vs. *Three hundred and twenty Tons of Coal.*—This was an action brought by the owners of the brig *Baltic*, to recover the amount of $1,080, which they alleged to be due them on a charter of the brig, and for which they claimed a lien upon the cargo. The testimony showed that they chartered the vessel by a written charter party to Farrar and Dusenberry, of New-York, for two voyages from New-York to Cow Bay and back, the charterers agreeing to furnish full cargoes of coal from Cow Bay, and to pay charter money at the rate of $1,200 per month, and *pro rata* for each fractional part of month, payable at the expiration of each month. Farrar and Dusenberry, without the knowledge of the libellants, subchartered the vessel to the Manhattan Gas Company for a voyage from Cow Bay to New-York to bring a load of coal for $7 a ton by a charter party, which said nothing about a lien upon the cargo for the freight. The brig went to Cow Bay and received a load of coal, for which the master signed a bill of lading, specifying that the freight was "payable as per charter party," which the brig brought to New-York. Farrar & Dusenberry gave the master an order on the Gas Company to pay the freight, $1,721 71, to him, which order he endorsed to Tupper & Beattie, who had effected the original charter, and who testified that they were Farrar & Dusenberry's agents, and had received from them directions what amount of freight to collect and what to do with it. They collected the freight on the order and in accordance with those directions they paid to the master of the vessel one month's charter money, which was then due, paid some other bills, and paid the rest to Farrar & Dusenberry.

The vessel then went on the second voyage, her master being ignorant of the fact that Farrar & Dusenberry had effected a second sub-charter of the vessel to the Gas Company on the same terms as before. He received a second load of coal at Cow Bay and gave a bill of lading for it, specifying again that the freight was "payable as per charter party," and brought it to New-York. He then found that Farrar & Dusenberry had failed, and learned of the subcharter to the Gas Company. There was then due, as he claimed, for the charter-money of the vessel two months and twelve days, pay amounting to $2,880. He accordingly held the cargo for the payment of that sum. The Gas Company paid the vessel $1,920, being $7 a ton on the cargo, as agreed by their charter, but declined to pay any more, whereupon the owners filed this libel, claiming that, under the terms of their charter, they had a lien upon the coal for the whole amount of charter money remaining unpaid, and that they had nothing to do with the subcharter. The Gas Company contended that the owners had no lien under the circumstances, and that the payment of the freight on the first cargo was a payment to the libelant, so that there was nothing due them.

Held by the Court—That the testimony on the part of the libelants is direct and positive that the charter party and bill of lading under which this cargo of coal was transported from Cow Bay to New-York reserved the lien which was averred and claimed in the libel in this cause; and the claimants, in the opinion of the Court, fail to prove any relinquishment of such lien on the part of the libelants, or to show that it is to be implied by operation of law. (The *Volunteer*, 1 Swans., 551; Kimball vs. Duncan, 3 Wallace.)

That the question of payment and of the state of the accounts between the parties is essentially one for a joint accounting, and will be most satisfactorily adjusted and accurately determined by a careful inspection and adjustment before a competent referee of the written documents and vouchers given in proof on the trial.

Ordered, therefore, that it be referred to a Commissioner to inquire and report to the Court from an inspection and computation of the accounts and vouchers of the parties produced on the trial of the cause, what sum, if any, remains due to the libelant upon the findings and transportation in the pleadings mentioned, and report the same to the Court.

For libellants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Bonney and Ros.

Suit to Recover $45,000 from an Alleged Southern Rebel Incendiary—In Default of $50,000 Bail he is Sent to Prison by the Supreme Court—Motion to Vacate the Order of Arrest or Reduce the Bail—The Way Jacksonville, Fla., was Burned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 19.

Before Justice Clerke.

Calvin Lewis Robinson vs. *Ethelred Woodward.*—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover the sum of $45,000 from the defendant, by reason of damages to property alleged to have been sustained on account of the wanton and willful acts of the defendant and others in the year 1862. The suit was commenced several days ago in this Court.

The defendant was arrested by virtue of an order, and held to bail in $50,000. He, being unable to find the requisite amount of security, was under the necessity of going to prison. A motion was made yesterday by his Counsel, Messrs. Rodman & Adams, to vacate the order of arrest, or failing in that to reduce the amount of bail. The facts of the case, as we glean them from the affidavits of the plaintiff, are substantially as follows:

On or about the 10th of March, 1862, the plaintiff was a merchant doing business in the city of Jacksonville, Fla. That prior to that time a company or association of men, all hostile to the United States, and in the interest of the rebellion, existed in that place; that the defendant was one of the leaders thereof. The object of this company was the persecution, if not the ruin and destruction of all loyal Union men in that vicinity; that their mode of operation at first was to make threats of violence unless they were willing to leave. That this company was called "Woodward's Gang," and sometimes "Sadler's gang." The affidavits then goes on to show that plaintiff several times received notices, prior to the 10th of March, 1862, of a threatening nature. He was considered by this "gang" as an enemy to the South, and he was given to understand that his property would be confiscated and destroyed or carried away for the use of the rebels, and that he would be "taken care of," whatever that meant. That on or about March 10, a band of rebel troops, about 500 in number, came into Jacksonville, having orders from the Confederate authorities to burn certain sawmills there. That this "gang," with Woodward and the Sadlers at the head, left Jacksonville on the 9th of March and joined the band of rebel troops; that they returned with them, though they were not in the Confederate service themselves. The troops, reinforced by the "gang," passed the plaintiff's store, when he heard from some one of the gang the words, "There goes Robinson—God —— him," and other threatening words were used by them. On the evening of that day the saw-mills alluded to were entirely destroyed by fire by the Confederate troops, and about the same time the gang separated from the troops, and, without any orders from any Confederate authority, proceeded on their own responsibility to burn the property of the citizens. Under the leadership of Woodward they proceeded to the Judson House, and set it and the buildings adjoining on fire. That Woodward personally participated in the business, and with his own hands applied the torch to one or more of the buildings; that the hotel was entirely destroyed, and the gang then came to plaintiff's store, as he is informed, and that Woodward and Sadler, both being with them, they broke open the store and warehouses of the plaintiff; pillaged them, and as he is informed, Woodward, with his own hands, set fire to plaintiff's store and other buildings, and he has since repeatedly acknowledged that he did so, and has boasted of having done it. The store, warehouses and contents were entirely consumed. The plaintiff then alleges that he was advised by his friends that it would not be safe for him or his family to remain in the City, and that it was determined that his store should be burned when the "gang" came there, but plaintiff did not act upon the suggestion until after he heard the threatening language mentioned above, when, feeling it was no longer safe to remain there, he took his wife and two little children and left the city, crossing the river St. John, and took refuge in the bushes on the side opposite the city. From that position he saw the flames as they arose from his burning store, and saw his buildings entirely destroyed. He also heard the report of some sixteen shots that were fired at his clerks as they were trying to escape from the store. Defendant remained in the bushes with his family the succeeding night, and they were the next day picked up by the United States Gunboats coming up the river, bringing the United States troops who thereupon occupied the town. The value of the property destroyed is alleged to have been $45,000. There is also an allegation made by plaintiff that defendant was a gambler; he is now a resident of this City, and has made a large amount of money in the purchase and sale of cotton and other goods in various parts of the South, and in New-York.

An affidavit of F. Leuders, a watchman, was made on behalf of plaintiff, to the effect that Woodward, the defendant, led the gang to plaintiff's store, and that Woodward fired the store, while one Edwin West set fire to the warehouse.

In the affidavit of the defendant, on which his counsel moved for an order vacating the arrest, he denies that he was a gambler, or that he was ever connected in any way with the gang called "Woodward's or Sadler's gang." He also denies that he had any knowledge of any plot to burn or plunder Jacksonville or any of its inhabitants, until two or three hours prior to the attack; he says that he had been for three months at Fernandina, buying and selling salt, fruits, &c., as a merchant, and that on that day he went from Fernandina to Jacksonville by rail, and the night he arrived there the attack was made. The defendant also denies that he is a man of means, but says he is compelled to work for his daily support.

An affidavit of John Satterlee was read on the part of the defendant's position, in which he says he is one of the firm of Satterlee, Lyon & Co., of this City; that he knows defendant; he first became acquainted with him in North Carolina, in October, 1864, when he (defendant) first came through the rebel lines; that he has had frequent conversations with him on the subject of politics and other matters, and deponent knows that said defendant was a thoroughly loyal man; that he was known and reported to be such among the United States military authorities in North Carolina, and that it was under their protection that defendant carried on his operations in the purchase of cotton for deponent and others; he has had frequent interviews with defendant since that time and never heard him express a word hostile to the United States Government or to loyal men; on the contrary, he has often heard that defendant was and ever has been a loyal Union man, and that he never in any way aided or abetted in the rebellion. The affidavit further goes on to show that defendant has never purchased any cotton on his own account, but acted always as an agent for others, and that he is a man of no property whatever, but is entirely dependent on his daily earnings for his support. It is also alleged in this affidavit that defendant Woodward is a very honorable and trustworthy man, and wholly incapable of having committed, or having participated in the commission of, the outrages alleged on the part of the plaintiff.

Affidavits of George M. Drury and Jas. S. Stevenson were also read by the defendant's counsel, all tending to corroborate the statements of Mr. Satterlee.

Mr. Marsh, one of the counsel for the plaintiffs, asked for further time in which to prepare an affidavit to meet those which had been read on the part of the defendant.

It was finally decided to adjourn the further hearing for a few days, and in the meantime the bail required of the defendant is reduced to $10,000, with the understanding that if the plaintiff succeeds in meeting the allegations on the part of defendant the amount of bail shall be restored to $50,000.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Marsh, Coe & Wallis; for defendant, Rodman, Mann & Adams.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Owing to the absence of Mr. James T. Brady, who was a pall-bearer at the funeral of the late John Van Buren, the case of James Wright did not go on yesterday, and the court adjourned till Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 19, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	116
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114⅝
30,000	do	115
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅞
10,000	do	110⅞
27,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'66	110⅝
55,000	do	111
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s R.	100
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅞
1,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	106⅛
1,000	do	106⅛
2,500	do	106⅜
117,500	do 3d Ser.	106
3,000	do 3d Ser.	106⅛
25,000	do	106
2,000	Tenn. 6s '90	95
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73¾
4,000	Virginia 6s	67½
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	83½
2,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	63
20,000	Missouri 6s	81¾
22,000	do	81⅝
15,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100
$1,500	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	97¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33½
100,000	do	33⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	82
5,000	Erie 4th M.	94½
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	84⅜
2,000	P., F.W.& C. 3d.	90
8,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	69
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	81½
50	Phoenix Bank	108
10	Bank of Commerce	120
44	Merchants' Bank	118½
10	Metropolitan B'k	129
40	do	129
10	Continental Bank	104
50	Fourth National	111
200	Cum. Coal P.	58¾
100	do b10	58½
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	62
200	Spring M. Coal	75
100	do	76
200	do	78
100	Adams' Ex. Co	92
200	Ashburton Coal	14½
200	Butler Coal	17½

200	West. U. Tel.	54⅜
300	do	54⅜
35	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97
100	Quick. Min.	56
100	do	56⅛
100	Mariposa Pr.	29⅛
300	do	29⅛
100	At. Mail S. Co.	110
100	do b10	110⅛
200	Union Nav. Co.	114⅛
300	do	114
100	New-York Cen.	120⅝
100	do	120¼
365	do	120
800	do	120⅛
50	do	119⅞
7	do	119⅞
1300	Erie R.	84¼
500	do	84⅜
50	Erie R. Pr.	84¾
8	N. Y. & N. H. R.	112
1000	Reading R.R.	115⅞
400	do	115⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	91
800	do	90⅞
200	do	90⅝
100	Ill. Central R.	127⅛
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	92¼
200	do	92⅛
800	Chi. & N. W.	50
2500	do	49⅜
2080	do	49⅞
100	do	49⅝
100	do s30	48¾
2000	Chi. & N. W. P.	76
41	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	115
200	Chic. & R. I.	108⅝
24	Chic., B. & Q.	132½
200	Tol., Wab. & W.	51⅛
200	do	51½
50	Mil. & P.du C. 2d P.	87
800	P., Ft.W.& C.	110⅛
250	do	110⅛
100	Alt. & T.H.	44
100	do	43½
100	Chic. & Alt.	112
400	Mar. & C. 1st P.	42½
100	Han. & St.J.R.Pr.	56¼
100	Mil. & St. P.	63
300	do	62⅝
100	do	62⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	77
800	do	76⅝
20	do	75⅞

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

150,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65	111
120,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108¾
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	107
25,000	do 2d Ser.	106⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	73¼
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	81¼
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅜
500	Amer. Coal	70
200	do	71
100	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛
100	N. Y. Central	120
200	do	120¼

500	Erie R.	83⅞
100	do	83⅞
300	Reading R.	115⅜
800	M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
400	do	90¼
1500	Chi. & N. W.	50⅛
500	do	50¼
100	Chi. & N.W.P.	75⅜
200	do	75⅞
200	Chic. & R. I.	108¼
200	Cleve. & Tol.	120
100	P.,F.W.&C.	109⅝
500	do	109⅜
100	do	110
200	Mil. & St. P.	63¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113½	200	Clev. & Pitts	91¾
10,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C'62	115⅞	400	Chic. & N. W.	50⅝
2,000	do	115⅜	600	do	51
25,300	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	111	400	do	51⅛
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65,		25	do	50
	New Issue	108¾	800	Chi. & N. W. P.	75¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	33⅛	300	do	76
20,000	do	33⅜	200	do b30	76
50	Del. & Hud. C.	150½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾
200	Quick. Min. Co.	55⅝	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	120
100	West. U. Tel.	54⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	108⅜
70	Adams Ex. Co.	92	100	Mil. & St. P.	62⅝
900	N. Y. Cen.	119⅝	300	do	62¼
200	do	119⅝	8	do	61
100	Erie Railroad	83⅞	400	do	62
200	do	83¾	160	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	76
600	Ill. Cen. R.	127	200	do	75¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000	Ohio & M.C.	33⅞
10,000	do b10	33⅞
300	Rutland Mar.	29⅛
100	do b15	29⅛
100	do s3	29⅛
600	Quicksilver	56⅛
100	do s10	56⅜
200	do b3	55⅞
200	do	56⅜
200	Smith & P. G. b10	14
100	do	13⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	54⅜
800	Erie Railroad	84⅜
200	do b3	84⅜
400	do s3	84⅜
500	do	84⅜
300	do b10	84⅜
400	do	84⅜
600	do c	84⅜
100	do b30	84⅝
100	do s3	84⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	120⅛
200	do b10	120⅜
200	do	120⅛
30	do	119⅞
400	Reading R.	115⅜
100	Alt. & T. H.	43⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
100	do b30	51⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	63⅛
100	do	63⅜

300	M. So. & N. I.	90⅝
100	do	90½
100	do b3	90¾
100	do c	90½
600	do	90⅝
100	do b30	90⅞
300	do s3	90⅝
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	92⅛
400	do	92⅛
100	do b10	92⅝
100	do	92⅛
400	Clev. & Tol. x-d	120⅜
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅜
100	do	108⅞
600	Chic. & N. W.	48½
300	do	48⅝
600	do	48⅜
1000	do s5	48⅜
1200	do	48⅝
1300	do	49
3600	do s30	48
700	do c	49
200	do b10	49⅛
300	Chic. & N. W. P. c	75⅞
800	do	75⅝
100	do b12m	76
200	do s3	75⅜
600	P., F. W. & C. x-d	110¼
200	do s3	110⅛
200	do c	110¼
100	Union Nav. Co. b10	114⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	33⅞
10,000	do b10	33⅞
200	Rutland Marble	29⅛
300	Quicksilver	55⅞
100	do s10	55⅞
100	do	55⅞
400	do s10	55⅜
200	do	55⅛
200	Spruce H. C. b3	4⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	54⅜
200	Erie R. c	83⅞
100	do	83⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅝
1200	do s3	90⅝
600	do	90⅝
800	do b3	90⅞
100	do b3	90¾
100	do s5	90⅞
200	do b10	90⅞

100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. s3	91⅞
400	Cleve.&Tol. x-d b10	120⅛
100	Ch., R. I. & P. s3	108⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	109⅞
100	do b3	110
4800	Chic. & N. W.	50⅛
600	do	50⅝
2600	do	50⅞
860	do	50⅜
600	do s3	50⅞
200	do s5	50⅜
200	do b3	50¾
600	do	50⅞
260	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	75⅜
200	do s3	75⅜
100	do b3	75⅞
200	Mil. & St. P.	62⅝
100	Union Nav. Co. c	114⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	33⅛
100	Rutland Mar.	29⅛
100	do b10	29⅜
200	Cum. Coal	58
100	Spruce H. C.	4⅛
100	do b10	4⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛
100	do s3	55⅞
100	Mar. Min.	13⅛
200	New-York C. b3	119⅞
400	do	119⅞
100	do s60	114
200	Erie R.	83⅞
500	do	83⅞
100	do s5	83⅞
500	do b3	83⅞
200	do b10	83⅞
200	do s3	83⅞
100	Hud. R. R. x-d	127⅛
600	Reading R.	115⅜
200	do s10	115⅜
1400	do s3	115⅝

400	Mich. S. & N. I.	89⅞
300	do	90
300	do b3	90
600	do s3	90
800	Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅜
500	do s3	91⅛
300	do s3	91⅛
200	Clev. & Tol. x-d	120⅛
100	do	120
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅜
100	do s15	108⅛
1900	Chic. & N. W.	51
600	do	51⅛
100	do s3	51
400	Chic. & N. W. P.	75⅛
200	do b3	75⅜
200	do b10	75⅛
200	do s3	75⅜
100	P. F. W. & C. x-d	109⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	61⅝
100	do	61⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	29

FRIDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Gold Room showed some firmness this morning, after the steady and quiet sales of yesterday. The opening transactions were at 148⅞@149@148⅞ ₱ cent., but about two o'clock the market gave way to 147⅞@147½@147 ₱ cent., ascribed in part to later cable news from London said to be in private hands. Whether this influence was really at work or not we have no means of verifying. Our own belief, however, is, that the *Bull* cliques in the Gold Room have been less confident than usual all through the week, and have shown less eagerness to advance the price up to the close neighborhood of 150 ₱ cent., for fear the Government should make further considerable purchases of U. S. Stocks for Gold, and the Gold, thus released from the Treasury, be thrown upon the market by the Brokers negotiating these Stocks. This apprehension, or some other suspicion of Gold coming out of the Treasury before the first of November, has had the salutary effect, for the Importers, of keeping cash Gold easy for the payment of Customs. It has also imparted more freedom to the Foreign Exchange Market, attended by an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. in rates. The business in Bills on London for Saturday's steamers has been done to-day at 107½@⅞@⅞, and in some instances where the signatures of particular Bankers were specially preferred 108⅛ ₱ cent. was paid, the market closing firm.

The rate for Money to the Stock Brokers is 5 ₱ cent., the market steady and the supply easy. The Discount Brokers continue to place prime Merchant paper, of short dates, at 5@6 ₱ cent.

The Funds of the United States were again very active, with a further advance on 5-20s of 1862 to 115⅞@115⅞; 1865s, May and November, to 110⅞@111; 1865s, July and January, to 108⅞, and 10-40 year 5 ₱ cents to par. The 7.30s, First Series, are 106⅞@107 this afternoon; the Seconds and Thirds 106⅛@106⅜, and Compound Legal-tenders 102½ ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The Treasury, we believe, is purchasing or exchanging into the new Consolidated 1865s, July and January, all the considerable lots of 7.30s and Compounds that offer on fair terms, as it is buying with Gold all the short 6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks, due in 1867-8, that offer in the same way. One of our fault-finding cotemporaries is calling for the removal of the Secretary because he is quietly paying off the old debt of the Government soon to fall due, in Gold, and another is charging him with favoritism because he is paying off or funding the temporary currency obligations created during the closing years of the War. In the one case it is said he ought not to part with his Gold on any terms until all of $150,000,000 is locked up; in the other that he ought to lock up his Greenbacks bearing no interest whatever, rather than pay off or fund his interest-bearing Currency Debt. The advice is by no means consistent, but coming from opposite standpoints, this is not to be wondered at. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room would be delighted to have $150,000,000 in place of $90,000,000 or $95,000,000 of the precious metal locked up; the *Bears* on the Stock Exchange would be doubly pleased to have the Money market distressed and the collection of the Government revenues embarrassed by the rapid curtailment of Greenbacks. The chances, however, are that Mr. MCCULLOCH will quietly, as any practical Banker would do, apply the present richness of his surplus revenues to the best possible advantage of the country—to paying off his Gold Bearing Stocks with Gold, when it can be done to profit; to reducing the interest, as well as lessening the principal of his Currency obligations, so long as he has the means of doing so, or to consolidating the latter whenever opportunity offers. As to "pet Brokers" and all that sort of talk, we dare say the Secretary has some time since ceased to regard or be annoyed by it. Any Broker, Banker or other Fundholder, who may feel either slighted or suspicious on the score of partiality, has only to apply at the Treasury office to be satisfied that he can deal with the Government on the same terms as the most "favored parties;" nothing less and nothing more will be made out of the Government.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was again active and generally higher than yesterday. The extreme advance since Thursday morning in Northwest Common Stock is 7 ₱ cent., and in Erie 2½ ₱ cent. The former was maintained to the close of the day above 50 ₱ cent., and the latter above 83 ₱ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were firm through the morning dealings, but partially irregular and lower after 1 o'clock P. M. The largest attention was concentrated on the Northwest movement, which opening at 48½ ₱ cent. as against 44½ the day before, advanced to 51⅛ ₱ cent., with heavy additional purchases by the party who are carrying up the Stock, and some closing up of *short* contracts made a few days since. The belief is not yet general that the *Bulls* in the Stock, who have probably large means and determined courage at their back, are really in earnest in regard to the comparatively high figures for which they are working, but there were no signs of relaxation at the close of the day. The Preferred Stock also attracted increased buying at 75½@76. There was some loss of firmness in the New-York Central movement, and at the close of the day a renewed bearish manipulation against Reading, Michigan Southern and Rock Island. The St. Paul Shares were lower by 1@2 per cent. on both classes than yesterday. Fort Wayne also fell off 1 per cent. from the top sales of last night. And the General Railway list closed somewhat tame at 5 o'clock P. M., the prominent exception being North-west Common. The Funds of the United States closed firm; the Gold Room weak.

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	100	Northwest	48	51⅛
U. S. 5-20s	114⅞	115¼	N. West Pref.	75⅝	75⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106⅝	106⅞	Rock Island	108⅝	108½
N. Y. Central	120⅛	119¼	Fort Wayne	109⅞	109⅜
Erie	84½	83½	Cumb'land Coal	58½	58¼
Hudson	127⅞	127¼	Quicksilver	56⅜	55½
Reading	115⅛	115¼	W. U. Telegraph	54⅜	54¼
Mich. Southern	90⅞	89⅞	Mariposa Pref.	29⅛	29⅛
Illinois Central	127	126⅞	Ohio Certificates	33⅞	33¼
Pittsburgh	92⅛	91⅞	American Gold	148⅞	147
Tennessee 6s	73⅞	73¼	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Market	112
Merchants'	116	Nassau	108
Union	120	Shoe and Leather	112
America	138½	Corn Exchange	118
Phoenix	107	Continental	104
Butchers & Drovers	125	Commonwealth	107
National	110	New-York County	145
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Seventh Ward	110	Park	150
Commerce	120	Manuf's & Merchants	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	118
Ocean	105	First National	215
Chatham	140	Fourth National	111
Bank of the Republic	115	Ninth National	115
Hanover	110	Tenth National	102
Irving	107	Oriental Bank	125
Metropolitan	129	Mechanics'	140

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	118	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	76¼
Erie 1st mort., 1876	104	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	94	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	N. J. Central 2d M.	105
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	99
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	103	Chi. & Al. income	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	90½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	102
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	84¾	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	68½
Han. & St. J. Ld. G.	97	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc.	25
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90		

The American Exchange National Bank will pay, Nov. 1, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of tax. The Union National Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of tax, payable Nov. 1.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,100,437. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,731	$763,252	444	$197,701	330	$129,582
Man. of Cotton	650	219,774	173	44,313	107	27,944
Man. of Silk	306	322,044	73	75,076	61	70,043
Man. of Flax	862	247,315	326	78,698	65	13,235
Miscellaneous	354	141,518	23	10,746	269	19,858
Total	3,903	$1,693,903	989	$406,534	834	$260,662
		406,534				1,693,903
Total entered		$2,100,437	Total marketed			$1,954,562

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,586,823 65; of which $316,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $150,000; Payments, $456,365 24; Balance, $100,408,262 80.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued this morning, containing its usual valuable editorial articles on subjects of interest to business men, &c. See advertisement on the 5th page of this paper, under "New Publications."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 9,242 bbls. Flour, 122 bbls. Corn Meal, 36,013 bushels Wheat, 22,418 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 43,433 bushels Barley, 1,500 bushels Malt, 24,442 bushels Oats, 50 pkgs. Lard, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former prices.

COFFEE—Has been held quite firmly, but has been inactive. Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16¼c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at declining prices. Middling grades ranged from 39c.@42c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,500 bales, against receipts of 2,531 bales. Sales were also made by auction, on government account, of 1,821 bales Georgia Cotton at 43c. for strictly Middling; 39¾c. for strict low Middling; 37⅞c. for good Ordinary; 34¾c.@35½c. for Ordinary; 29c.@29¼c. for low Ordinary; 15½c.@30¾c. for Pickings, and 33¾c.@35c. for Rebaled, ₱ lb.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,824
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	23,408
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	51,206
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	483,350
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	2,299
Exports since Sept.	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	333,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043

DRY GOODS—All really desirable fabrics, especially in the line of Domestic Cottons and Woolens, are held firmly, being in much reduced supply, but, at present the demand is quite moderate, save for the better grades of Canton Flannels, Flannels, Blankets and favorite styles of imported dress fabrics, which are in fair request. The import entries of foreign Dry Goods at this port, week ending to-day, have been to the specie value of $2,100,437, including entries of $1,693,903 for consumption direct, and $406,534 for warehousing. The total specie value of foreign Dry Goods marketed during the week, has been $1,954,562. The *Dry Goods Exchange* report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag, 23½c.; Broadway, 22½c.; Nashua, Extra, 22½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Lonsdale, 34c.; Hope, 29c. Prints—Cochero, 21c.; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Freeman, 17c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 25, $16 50; do. No. 210, $27. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 enameled, French enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuff, $50, less 30 ₱ cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; Blackstone River, 25c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 37½c.; American, 25c.

FISH—A very moderate business has been transacted in this line, since our last, at about previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in decidedly more active demand at a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., the market closing buoyantly, especially for the inferior and lower grades, the available supply of which has been very materially reduced within a few days, partly by purchasers for export. Sales since our last, 19,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$10 75; very poor to good old Extra State at $8 60@$10 75; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 85@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 35 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25	@$10 75
Extra State	8 60	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 85	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@14 75
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@18 00

Southern Flour continues in demand at buoyant prices. The supply is light, and holders are very firm. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at @$12 10@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 50@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour continues in good demand, including Superfine at $6 60@$7 90 ₱ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair request at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 20 for City, $5 50 for March's Caloric, and $5 45@$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 960 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and anything approaching sound lots have been decidedly firmer in price. Sales, since our last, 51,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 10; Milwaukee Club at $2 22@$2 30; very inferior to fair ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 95@$2 28, and Amber State at $2 95@$3 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite active since our last, and has advanced about 2c. ₱ bushel, but closes less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 26,000 bushels at 99c.@$1 for inferior; $1 01@$1 03 (the latter a fancy price) for a single load of nearly pure yellow; chiefly at $1 01@$1 02 afloat, and $1@$1 01½, chiefly at $1 00½@$1 01 in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 05 for Yellow Western, and $1 06 for White do. ₱ bushel. Oats are in light supply and demand, including Chicago at 58c.@60c., and choice new do. at 61c.@62c.; Milwaukee at 60c.@62c.; State at 63c.@65c. ₱ bushel. Sales 45,000 bushels. Rye is brisker and firmer to-day. Sales 96,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 12@$1 18; mixed old and new at $1 20½; and new do. at $1 24@$1 25, and State at $1 30@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Barley has been in better request, and rather firmer. Sales 51,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 18 for State, and $1 29@1 32 for Canada West; and $1 for Canada East (in bond) ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending Oct. 16, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Flour market has been well supplied through the week, but with an active demand prices have ruled very firm, and the stock has been kept from accumulating. Our city mills are now grinding about 2,500 bbls. ₱ day. Receipts for week, 16,138 bbls. Shipments for week, 30,463 bbls. Freight to New-York, all rail, $1 83 ₱ bbl.; to Boston, all rail, $1 93; to Portland, all rail, $1 87; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, all rail, $1 80; to Buffalo, all rail, 90c. The Wheat market during the past week has partially recovered the decline of the week previous. The weather has continued very favorable, and the receipts have been nearly equal to the full capacity of the railroads leading here, and have proved the heaviest of the season. The demand has hardly been so active as last week, but has been large enough to keep the stock from accumulating much. The transactions continue to be largest in No. 2, that grade forming the greater part of the receipts. No. 1 has been inquired for by many buyers, but being scarce, very little has been done in it, beyond carrying the price 35c.@40c. above No. 2. The latter grade is considered by most parties as being by far the cheapest, and millers generally are giving it the preference, though No. 3 and Rejected also receive a fair amount of attention. Some dealers here have been induced by the high price to clean No. 2 up to the Standard of No. 1. The inspection reports for the week show that 165 car-loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 848 car-loads as No. 2, 1500 car-loads as No. 3, and 206 car-loads as Rejected. Lake Freights have ruled firm and steady. We quote at 18c. on Wheat to Buffalo and 27c. to Oswego. The rates of lake insurance advanced yesterday to 2.20 ₱ cent. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 2.80 ₱ cent. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 324,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 634,687 bushels, against 780,974 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for the week, 9,893 bushels by rail and 541,849 bushels by lake, as follows: 308,687 bushels to Buffalo, 66,901 bushels to Oswego, 50,700 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 91,381 bushels to Cleveland, 11,450 bushels to Sandusky, 10,000 bushels to Catherines and 2,630 bushels to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $2 04; No. 2, $1 73; No. 3, $1 63; Rejected, $1 41. Oats are firm and in good demand at 37c. for No. 1 and 33c. for No. 2. Receipts for the week, 10,166 bushels. Shipments for the week, 36,044 bushels. Rye is firm, but quiet at 80c. for No. 1 and 75c. for No. 2. Receipts for the week, 12,909 bushels. Corn is selling at 64c. for No. 1. Receipts for the week, 4,708 bushels. Shipments for the week, 5,322 bushels."

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week Ending with Oct. 13.

	Receipts. 1865.	Receipts. 1866.	Shipments. 1865.	Shipments. 1866.
Flour, bbls	50,596	63,640	38,619	64,132
Wheat, bushels	414,567	902,242	281,359	657,874
Corn, bushels	839,949	783,334	577,284	1,044,058
Oats, bushels	577,553	306,114	416,748	231,698
Rye, bushels	74,644	104,387	46,157	96,474
Barley, bushels	137,848	166,575	3,008	112,088

HAY—North River bale is in good demand at $1@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 35@$1 55 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The market evinces increased activity, buyers showing more disposition to purchase at current rates; in some instances holders have slightly advanced their views, under the impression that as the stock of choice grades become reduced better prices can be realized. We hardly feel warranted, however, in making any change in our quotations of last week upon this slightly improved change, while we do not consider the volume of the trade large for the season, and scarcely yet at its height; in fact, we see nothing to warrant much of an improvement in prices without an export demand. The excess yield in this country over last season will, in our opinion, more than offset our last year's imports, so that we feel safe in venturing a prediction that we shall have good Hops enough to carry us through, leaving a surplus of common grades for export; if, however, our supply of choice qualities should fall short, brewers who fail to secure their stock in time will be obliged to come down to the second and lower grades, as it is a settled fact that we cannot depend upon England and the Continent this season for a supply, their own present yield being 160,000 to 140,000 bales below the consumption. Receipts for the week ending Wednesday, 17th inst., 1,853 bales."

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held firmly.

LATHS—Have been in demand at steady prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady in price and in fair request, especially Hemlock tannages, which have been less freely offered. We quote: Sole Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 70 for common, and $2 10 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, and decidedly buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 80c.@82c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $6@$6 25; Resin at $5@$12 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 52½@$1 59 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more liberal supply and demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude; 38c.@42c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a sudden revival of speculative operations in new Mess Pork, followed by a material rise in prices. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in. Sales since our last, 8,100 bbls., in lots, at $33 28@$33 77½ for new Mess, closing at $33 70, cash; $31 for one-year old Mess, and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. for forward delivery, including Oct., sellers' option, $33 55@$33 65; to Nov. 3, seller, at $33 25@$33 45; and all year, buyer, at $33 75@$33 80 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy, at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 145 pkgs. Bacon is in limited demand, at 15⅝c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16⅝c. for short rib, ₱ lb.; sales 60 boxes. Lard is comparatively neglected, and round lots are more or less nominal in price; sales since our last, 380 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 15c.@17½c. ₱ lb., the latter a fancy price. Beef continues quiet and heavy. We quote old at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 225 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams are in limited demand, at $45@$48 ₱ bbl.; sales 65 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue plenty and depressed at 12½c.@12⅝c. for heavy, and 13c.@13½c. for light, ₱ lb. Butter continues inactive at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 6c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote;

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	45	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

Alluding to the "hog crop" prospects, Messrs. HENRY MILWARD & Co., of Chicago, in their circular of Oct. 13, remark: It is futile to endeavor to venture any prediction as to the probable future of the trade. So many intervening possibilities may arise that we prefer to leave our friends to form their own opinion from the fullest information we have it in our power to furnish them. It may be allowable, however, to offer a few opinions as to the present prospect of the coming season, though after circumstances may completely neutralize them. The season just closing has been disastrous to many, profitable to but few. Among the former class were not only those packers who were compelled to sell their products at an early date, but chiefly the operators, who were induced by favorable prospects to make shipments to the English market. To these last the year has been one of continued disaster, and the stock of bacon in England is still heavy, and as the stock of home-fed hogs is said to be unusually large, it is fair to infer that unless at considerable reduced prices, the packing for the English market will be very limited. Last year the product of about 500,000 hogs was packed for the English market, and this with an increase of 500,000 hogs over the supply of last year, will have to depend for consumption in this country, except very reduced rates should encourage exportation. The accounts from the South are gloomy in the extreme, and we cannot expect from that quarter a healthy or constant demand under present circumstances. We have never entered on a season when so few engagements for hogs had been made by the packers. The corn crop will be all available for hog feeding, and as the farmers are in general prosperous, it is probable that they will feed late rather than submit to an early decline. But for packers low prices are indispensable, and unless they can get hogs at rates to afford them a chance of profit, the business will be hazardous in the extreme. We hope to be able next Spring to congratulate them on favorable investments. The low prices ruling for hams and lard this year in comparison with last, will necessitate increased caution. Beef packing has been progressing for some time, and thus far about 4,700 head have been packed. The quality, however, has been such as is suitable for the American market. But little tierce will probably be packed till Spring.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Oct. 17 says: "The weather has been quite pleasant. The rain which we alluded to in our last soon ceased, though it has been very heavy in Pennsylvania and on the Atlantic coast from New-York to the Potomac. We have had light white frosts the last three nights, with clear, bright days, well adapted to the maturing of the corn and to wheat sowing. We publish some additional information from the interior regarding the crops. There can be no doubt that the corn crop will be a large one, though there will be a small portion of it unsound. Hogs are reported in good supply, and there being a great abundance of food for them, the presumption is strong that there will be an important increase in the number, as compared with last season, though not in weight, as last season's average was unusually high; and besides, the hogs this Winter are all young, and it is doubtful that they can be made to run up to last season's average. The experience packers have had the last two years makes them very cautious now, and they seem to be agreed that much lower prices than those paid last year must be accepted by feeders, or the risk will be too great for them. The ideas of packers just now range from $6@$7 gross; but feeders think that less than $8 for December, and $8 50@$9 for November, would be next to giving their pork away, considering the very high price of other articles of food, and of all the necessaries of life; the advancing gold market, or, in other words, the depreciation of our currency; the active demand for corn already set in from Europe, and at prices equal to ten cents for pork, and the prospect that this demand will not only continue but increase during the season. It will be seen, therefore, that the contest between the packers and feeders of pork is bound to be a protracted one, and it is pretty clear that the business done in curing pork, before December at least, will be a limited one indeed. Whilst packers have good reasons for contending for low prices, it must be admitted that the reasons advanced on the other side are, to say the least of them, quite plausible, and not without significance. It is not improbable that the result will be that a large portion of the hogs will be packed on the account of owners, and that the packing will be very late.

RICE—Has been inactive, but steady in price.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and quoted heavy, in view of the depression in gold. Sales since our last 1,200 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9¾c.@13¼c., and 540 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at 14c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—There has been less activity in this line, and considerable irregularity in prices. We quote Goat thus: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@44c., gold, ₱ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c., cash; Madras, 60c.@65c., each. And Deer thus: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in less request, including Castile at 18¾c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,600 lbs. at 15c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 92,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 63,000 lbs. Grease at 9⅞c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry prevails for Kentucky and Ohio. Sales 372 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@16½c., and 500 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@12c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales 160 bbls., in bond, at 40c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken by steamers 14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₱ bushel, and 20,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 5s. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and a bark from Philadelphia, with 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

MEATS.

A fair business has been transacted in fresh meats this week, at steady prices, for strictly prime qualities, but rather easier rates for other grades, the supply of which is unusually liberal. There has been a more active inquiry for fresh pork at full quotations.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	$ 25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Beef, round, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25	@ 35
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	15	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	87	@1 50
Mutton, by the carcase, ₱ lb	9	@ 14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	15	@ 22
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@4 00
Pork, joints, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Pork steaks, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Pork, corned, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Bacon, ₱ lb	23	@ 25
Hams, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Shoulders, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	18	@ 28
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@ 18
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	28	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb	20	@ 24
Lard, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Suet, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Tripe, ₱ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report only an average run of custom, though supplies are increasing and prices drooping. The assortment in market to-day was very full, both of poultry and game.

Chickens, ₱ lb	$ 30	@ 35
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	75	@1 50
Ducks, ₱ lb	25	@ 28
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 50	@3 00
Ducks, black, ₱ pair	1 12½	@1 50
Ducks, teal, ₱ pair	87	@1 00
Ducks, Wood, ₱ pair	75	@1 00
Fowls, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Geese, ₱ lb	28	@ 33
Geese, each	1 75	@3 00
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, squab, ₱ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Pigeons, wild, ₱ dozen	3 25	@4 25
Plovers, ₱ dozen	3 50	@4 50
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	1 25	@2 00
Quail, ₱ doz	3 50	@4 50
Rabbits, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Squirrels, each	12	@ 18
Snipe, Ox Eye, ₱ doz	50	@ 60
Snipe, short beak, ₱ doz	1 00	@1 25
Snipe, yellow leg, ₱ doz	4 00	@5 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Woodcock, ₱ pair	87	@1 25

FISH.

Business has been on a moderate scale, checked by the high prices claimed by dealers, who plead light receipts and small stocks in justification. A few lots of fresh Salmon have been offered this week. Smelts have been in more liberal supply.

Bass, ₱ lb	$ 18	@ 25
Black-fish, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Blue-fish, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Carp, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Clams, soft, ₱ doz	50	@1 00
Clams, hard, ₱ doz	40	@ 60
Cod, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Cod, dried, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Crabs, hard shell, ₱ dozen	30	@ —
Eels, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Flounders, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Haddock, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Herrings, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Herrings, smoked, ₱ bunch	12	@ 18
King-fish, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Lafayette, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Lobsters, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, each	20	@ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	1 25	@1 50
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@3 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	2 00	@3 00
Perch, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Porgies, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Pickerel, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Salmon, ₱ lb	1 00	@ —
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	35	@ 45
Scollops, ₱ quart	25	@ 30
Sheepshead, ₱ lb	35	@ 40
Smelts, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Trout, salmon, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Turtle, Green, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
White Fish, ₱ lb	15	@ 20

VEGETABLES.

There has been rather more activity in this line. The receipts have been generally large, and the change in prices have been mostly in favor of purchasers. Some unusually fine Cauliflowers were offered, to-day, at reasonable figures. Tomatoes continue very low. Turnips are more abundant. Corn is less abundant. Cucumbers and Okra have been scarce.

Beans, Lima, ₱ quart	$ 20	@ 30
Beans, String, ₱ half peck	25	@ 30
Beets, new, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Cabbages, new, each	8	@ 18
Cabbages, red, each	18	@ 25
Carrots, new, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Cauliflowers, each	12	@ 40
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@ 18
Corn, ₱ doz. ears	25	@ —
Cucumbers, each	2	@ 3
Egg Plants, each	6	@ 15
Garlic, ₱ bunch	20	@ 25
Lettuce, ₱ head	3	@ 5
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@ 8
Melons, each	10	@ 50
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@ 3
Okra, ₱ 100	50	@ 65
Onions, ₱ peck	50	@ 70
Onions, ₱ quart	5	@ 10
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	12	@ —
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Peppers, ₱ doz	18	@ 25
Peppers, red, ₱ bunch	8	@ 12
Potatoes, new, ₱ bbl	2 00	@3 50
Potatoes, new, ₱ peck	30	@ 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ peck	$ 60	@ 75
Pumpkins, each	20	@ 40
Radishes, ₱ bunch	1	@ 3
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	2	@ 4
Squash, each	10	@ 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	3	@ 6
Tomatoes, pickling, ₱ half peck	25	@ 35
Turnips, new, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Turnips, new, ₱ half peck	20	@ 25
Water Cresses, ₱ quart	10	@ —

FRUIT.

Business has been dull this week, though prices have not varied materially, as a rule. There has been a more liberal offering of Chestnuts and Grapes. Plums and Peaches have been quite scarce. Quinces have been more abundant and cheaper.

Almonds, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Apples, ₱ half peck	30	@ 60
Bananas, each	3	@ 8
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	20	@ 25
Citron, ₱ lb	45	@ 50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8	@ 10
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@ 25
Currants, Zante, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Figs, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Grapes, ₱ lb	10	@ 40
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	50	@ 75
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	10	@ 12
Lemons, ₱ doz	20	@ 50
Oranges, ₱ doz	25	@ 75
Pears, ₱ quart	12	@ 50
Peaches, ₱ quart	35	@ 50
Plums, ₱ quart	37	@ 50
Pine Apples, each	18	@ 50
Prunes, ₱ quart	35	@ 50
Quinces, ₱ 100	1 75	@4 25
Raisins, ₱ lb	18	@ 28
Walnuts, ₱ quart	10	@ 12

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter has been more abundant and depressed in price; the demand has been moderate. Cheese has been in fair request. Eggs have been rather more active.

Butter, new, fancy table, ₱ lb	$ 50	@ 55
Butter, new, fair to good table, ₱ lb	42	@ 48
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb	32	@ 20
Cheese, ₱ lb	16	@ 22
Eggs, seven for	25	@ —
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle	30	@ —
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb	40	@ 45

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 25	@$8 75
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb	30	@ 50
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl	13 00	@18 00
Flour, Family, ₱ 24 lb. bags	1 50	@2 50
Meal, Corn, ₱ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@1 30
Meal, Oat, ₱ 25 lb. bags	1 25	@1 75
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70	@1 25
Rice, ₱ lb	10	@ 15
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb	10	@ 13
Sugar, Brown, ₱ lb	13	@ 15½
Sugar, Soft White, ₱ lb	16	@ 16½
Sugar, Hard, ₱ lb	17	@ 17½
Syrup, ₱ gallon	87	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb	80	@1 25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb	90	@1 75
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb	65	@1 10

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Oct. 22, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

20,000 pounds of rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificates will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel; and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby; and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA SOMARINDYCK, Plaintiff, against JACOB R. CROSSMAN and ALONZO G. CROSSMAN, Defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs of this action.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.]

Dated NEW-YORK, August 4, 1866.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in this Summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on the 21st day of September, 1866.

WAKEMAN & LATTING,
sep22-law6wSat Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK LONG, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. CORDIER and ROBERT BROWN, Defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated October 8, 1866.

HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents canceled.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALEXANDER MOORE, of Company G, Second Regiment California Volunteers. When last heard of was mustered out of service at San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1866. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, MATILDA MOORE, at No. 60 West 33d-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS.—A MEETING of dentists will be held in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock, to take measures for protection against the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company. All in favor of this movement are invited to attend. By order of Committee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great rôle of ELIZABETH.
THIS EVENING, LES GANACHES; Comedy in four acts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; Or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A NIGHT IN ROME, and WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS. Characters by Mrs. Gomersal, Mr. Farley, Mr. C. F. Seattuck, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Percy and a strengthened chorus.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE. PAUL JONES, THE PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, O'NEAL, THE GREAT, and THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, HANS JUERGE ODER DIE PERLENSCHNUR and DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL of the Philharmonic Society of New-York.
THIS EVENING, THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 8. Collections of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We learn by the Atlantic telegraph that the Venetian question has been finally and definitely settled. The formalities of the cession of Venetia to the Italian Government have been completed, and Italy is now "free from the Alps to the Adriatic."

The difficulties between Prussia and Saxony, with respect to the military occupation of the latter country, it is reported, have been satisfactorily adjusted.

M. Thouvenel, the French statesman, died yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Denver *News* publishes the following account of another Mormon outrage: "We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the Salt Lake *Union Vedette*, was taken by the Mormons on the night of the 3d inst., and severely beaten, and given six hours to leave the city and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave, and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms. From the frequent occurrence of outrages by the Mormons on the Gentiles, serious trouble may be looked for."

The Indianola (Texas) *Times*, of the 6th inst., publishes a correspondence between the leading citizens of that place and Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Shaw, Jr., Colonel commanding the Seventh United States Colored Infantry, on the occasion of the departure of these troops and their officers from Indianola, on their return to their homes. The address is highly complimentary to the command. The *Times* indorses the compliment to the good conduct of the troops and the rigid discipline of the officers.

George A. Smith, of Concord, N. H., was arrested on Wednesday by United States Post-office Detective Johnson, of Boston, upon a charge of purloining letters from the United States mail car on the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad, and taken before Commissioner Hackett, at Portsmouth, N. H., for trial. Smith, who is a young boy employed on the trains, admitted the theft, and was bound over to the May term of the United States Circuit Court for trial.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Hay is scarce, and getting scarcer. The price here, however, remains about the same, $26 to $28, while in most cities, and in the outlying counties it is scarce at from $30 to $35 and even $40. A man in Providence offered a dealer in this city $35 per ton for 500 tons to be delivered in Providence, but the dealer would have lost money had he accepted the offer."

At the afternoon performance of Howe's Circus, in Lancaster, Penn., on Tuesday, Lazelle and King, posturers and acrobats, fell, headforemost, a distance of thirty-one feet, while performing on a trapeze. King had one of his shoulders and one of his wrists fractured, and was injured internally. Lazelle received a concussion on the brain. The accident was caused by a bolt giving way.

The Washington *Republican* learns from a private letter received in that city, that Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, has taken a short respite from his public duties, in a visit to the Continent, and that Benjamin Moran, Esq., Secretary of Legation, is acting *ad interim* as Charge d'Affaires.

The post in Colorado known as Camp Wardwell will hereafter be designated as Fort Morgan, in commemoration of the name and services of the late C. A. Morgan, United States army; and the post known as Big Laramie has been named Fort John Buford, in commemoration of the late Gen. John Buford.

A Massachusetts paper says that electricity is now used with great success instead of fire, in exploding the charges of nitro-glycerine used in blasting at the Hoosac tunnel. Fifteen feet of progress in the heading at the west end were made in three days last week.

Mr. George Peabody has given $150,000 to found and maintain a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University.

The Board of Inspectors of Steamboats, who have been in session in Buffalo, adjourned on Friday, after a ten days' session.

There are four negroes on different Juries of the Superior Court now in session at Boston.

LOCAL NEWS.

The first annual Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York, will be held on Wednesday next at Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 24, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The occasion is expected to draw together not only representatives of the associations but Christian young men from places where no associations exist. Names of delegates should be sent to Mr. C. P. Meade, Oswego, N. Y.

Detectives Farley and Wilson arrested during the week, five persons who were implicated in the robbery of $5,000 worth of goods from a pier in Jersey City. Their names were M. H. Levy and Joseph Alexander, of No. 303 Broadway, Jacob Luther, Mary Shannon and John Stuart. They were held for examination.

Frank Ferris, who killed his wife in September, 1864, was yesterday executed for the crime at the Tombs, in presence of about two hundred spectators. The doomed man met his fate in a cool manner, addressing a few words to the assembly while under the gallows.

The funeral of Hon. John Van Buren took place at Grace Church yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends of the deceased. The services were performed by Revs. Drs. Morgan and Harwood.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, but transacted no business. The case of James Wright will be continued on Monday.

Gold fell to 147 per cent. yesterday. Exchange firm on London; the Money market steady; the Funds firm and advancing; the Railways excited in the forenoon, particularly Northwest Common, which held up to the close, while other descriptions left off tame.

Flour, Grain and Pork were actively sought after yesterday at higher prices. Cotton, Petroleum and Lard were depressed and declining. Groceries were less buoyant. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The South and the Constitutional Amendments.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remonstrates, with dignity and force, against the course of the Times in recommending the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States. Having regarded the Times and its Editor as friendly to the South, it finds their recent action "inexplicable, on the principles which determine the obligations of fidelity among men." And in a very natural tone of disappointment, not unmingled with some equally natural resentment, it protests against the alleged injustice and hostility of our course. Possibly we may be able to remove some of the *Enquirer's* misconceptions upon this subject.

I. We regard the early restoration of the Southern States to the Union under the Constitution as the most pressing and imperative necessity of the day. Every day's delay seems to us fraught with formidable evils and dangers. The prolonged exclusion of ten States and eight millions of people from all participation in a Government whose laws they are required to obey, no matter what may be the motive of that exclusion, is an anomaly in our Republican system which must be fruitful of the worst results. It sours and alienates those who are thus excluded. It rankles in the hearts of men who have suffered defeat in war, as an additional humiliation,—all the more galling because they are powerless to resist it. It sharpens and intensifies every blow they have already received, and infuses the poison of rancor and hatred into the weapons of war and the wounds they have caused. It breeds distrust when and where confidence is the one thing required, and educates the rising generation in the memory and resentment of hostilities which it is for the interest of the nation and the world that they should forget. It checks the development of their material resources, arrests their industry and deprives them of the ability, while it begets an indisposition, to pay the taxes and bear the burdens of the general Government. It nurses the seeds of division between the two sections, plants new thorns of discontent, strengthens the hands of those who would make two nations in feeling, in interest, in ambition and in fact, where the people would have but one, and in every way contributes powerfully and dangerously to the ruin and degradation of the South, while it inspires and strengthens the temper of tyranny and arrogant domination, which is no less dangerous to Liberty and to the perpetuity of our Republican institutions, in the Northern States. Such a state of things, so full of evil and of peril, should be ended at the earliest moment possible.

II. We are anxious above all things to end it. It seems to us not nearly so important, either to the North or the South or to the nation at large, *how* it shall be ended, as that it shall be ended *soon*. Long delay involves more peril than almost any method of adjustment. We believed, and still believe, that it ought to have been ended at the outset,—that the restoraton of the Union should have been the immediate result of the overthrow of the rebellion against it. Congress last December should have taken up the work just where the President's action had left it, and should have carried it forward, promptly and with vigor, to full completion. That course would have given us peace, order, content, the resumption of enterprise, a prompt reorganization of industry, all needed legislative reforms, and a political reorganization based on the ideas established by the war, and in full and permanent coöperation with the principles and measures of the National Union Party. We labored earnestly for that result. We continued our efforts throughout the session, against steadily increasing obstacles and discouragements; and after the session closed we still struggled, in the Philadelphia Convention and in these columns, for the restoration of the Union by the admission into Congress of loyal men, from loyal States, found to have been elected, returned and qualified according to law for seats therein. Certainly, in all this there was no lack of "fidelity"—not to the South, for we were not seeking the welfare of any section—but to the country, and to the principle which we deemed essential to its welfare,—the early and full restoration of the Union.

III. The late elections put an end to all hope of effecting this restoration in the way proposed. Right or wrong, wise or unwise, that decision had been reached. It was and is absolutely certain that the Southern States cannot be admitted at the time and in the way proposed. The Congress which will control that question has been elected, and will hold power until March 4, 1869, when the official term of President Johnson will expire. He is powerless in the premises, first, because he has no control whatever over the admission of members into Congress, and secondly, because there is a majority in both branches sufficient to override and annul his veto power. As matters stand now, therefore, it is certain that the South cannot be restored to its constitutional relations in the Union by any direct exercise of political power, and against the will of the Union majority, until after a new President shall have been elected and still another Congress chosen. *This is a fixed fact*, and neither the South nor the North, neither the President nor his friends, nor anybody else, can change it.

IV. Now, under these circumstances, what can best be done? What course of action does a wise regard for their own interests prescribe to the Southern States? On the one hand they are advised to persist in demanding their rights—in denouncing the Union Party which has complete control of Congress, and in waging, in alliance with the Democratic minority, a bitter and relentless war upon it. The President is urged to the same course, as if it were in the interest of the Southern States. Wade Hampton and Gov. Humphreys counsel the boldest and most high-toned defiance to their "oppressors." The Democratic Party, as a matter of course, give the same advice, as it is only in this direction that they foresee any possibility of their own return to power. Now, what possible good can result from such a policy? Will the Richmond *Enquirer* inform us how the South can possibly better its condition by such a action? If it has studied the recent drift of public sentiment in the North to any purpose, it must know that it is extremely sensitive to the positive and peremptory demand of political power in the National Government, *as a matter of right*, on the part of those States and communities that waged a bloody war of four years for the destruction of that Government, and that desisted only when, and only because, they were physically unable to wage it any longer. Nothing tends more certainly to consolidate the Republican party, and to strengthen its most ultra element, than such demands so urged. The *Enquirer* may easily see how, under their influence, the temper of the North has been steadily rising day by day since the war was closed. Nor is this at all unnatural or inexplicable—however unwise it may be in point of policy. The people of the North have been compelled to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives and millions upon millions of money to rescue the Government from destruction; they are very naturally reluctant to see it pass at once into the hands of the people who sought its overthrow; and when those very States seek to snatch it from their grasp,—to seize it as a matter of right, and take possession of it as if it had always been their cherished possession, they inevitably arouse a sharp and hot resistance. This may not be statesmanlike nor wise, but it is natural and inevitable.

The South, therefore, it seems to us, has nothing to gain and much to lose by persisting in waging war upon the victorious North for restoration as a matter of absolute right. It cannot possibly succeed, because the Congress which controls the matter for three years to come is beyond its reach. It cannot overthrow it,—it cannot reverse the people's verdict,—it cannot annul the laws of Congress,—it cannot secure for itself any voice in the election of President in 1868. Open hostility on its part, or on its behalf, only strengthens its opponents and confirms their power. They may persist in it, and may count as their friends only those who urge them on. With some men such persistence passes for principle, and is deemed the only *consistent* course. So long as no good can possibly result from it—so long as it seems certain only to multiply and increase the evils and dangers by which the Southern cause is already encompassed—it seems to us simple *obstinacy*, neither demanded by any principle nor creditable to the judgment and good sense of those who adopt it as the guide of their political action.

V. When the attempt at restoration by a prompt and unconditional admission of the loyal South into Congress has clearly and finally failed, it has seemed to us most consistent with "fidelity" to the South, and with the best interests of the whole country, *to seek restoration in some other way*. It is eminently a practical matter, and should be dealt with in a practical way. We have advised the *acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment*, as the best way of accomplishing the work of restoration, now that the other way has been finally closed. We believe we are thus doing the South the very best service in our power. We are not, it is true, ministering to their resentments, nor inflaming their passions, nor flattering their pride; but we are advising what seems to us most likely to recover for them their lost political position, and to promote their peace and permanent prosperity. We cannot be reproached with any lack of "fidelity" to them, for we have never been bound to act with them as a political party, or in any other way than upon our own judgment of what will best promote their welfare, in common with that of the whole country; and it is upon that basis that we have advised the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment. We believe it to be the only way now open for their restoration to the Union and to their exercise of political power in the Government. By its prompt adoption we believe they can secure representation in Congress during the coming Winter, with a voice and vote upon the various measures of special concern to themselves, and also a voice in the election of President in 1868. By rejecting it, as they seem inclined now to do, we believe they will prolong their exclusion both from Congress and the Electoral College until after President Johnson's successor shall have taken his seat, and possibly a good deal longer.

This is what we have done and these are our reasons for doing it. We do not know whether they will commend themselves to the *Enquirer's* respect or not; but we see in them nothing inconsistent with our own.

The *Enquirer* insists that "the Southern people cannot adopt the Constitutional Amendment without personal dishonor and infamy." If we believed that to be so, we should not ask its adoption. But we do not. We regard this as an exaggerated and unreal view of the case. The amendment involves a loss of representative power, and a temporary exclusion from office of certain classes of their people. They are not asked to *decree* either of these as of their own motion, but to accept and assent to them as modifications of an existing state of things. At present they have no representation, and none of the unpardoned among their people can hold office. These are the results—the unfortunate but natural and necessary results—of their war upon the Government. That war was their voluntary act. They took all its risks, of failure as of success, and among them was this of disfranchisement. They can have back their political power, somewhat curtailed and modified. We see in their assent to this nothing of "infamy" or of "dishonor." It is simply accepting one of the results of an unsuccessful rebellion, as a means of averting others still more severe and disastrous.

But the *Enquirer* says they have no security that they will be restored, even if they do adopt the Amendment:

> "Where is any *guarantee* of the consideration? Where is any *promise* of it? Where is any reason *to expect* it? Where is any plausible room *to hope* for it? The New-York Times recently contained *a demonstration* that there was no pledge in existence that the adoption of the amendment would readmit the South and end the present anarchy; that there was no respectable commitment to that effect; that the House of Representatives had, on the contrary, expressly *rejected* a declaration of that purport; that the prominent Republican leaders have *protested* against being held to any such idea. And this view of the Times is sustained by abundant other proofs. * * * If Mr. Raymond really thinks the Southern States ought to adopt the amendment as the condition of reconstruction, he ought first to secure such *an offer* to us. To call on us, day after day, to accept what has never been offered, nay, what he himself says has been refused, is nothing less than absurd."

There is truth and force in all this. There is certainly no pledge on the part of Congress to admit Southern members upon their ratification of the amendment. The bill embodying such a pledge was rejected; but it should be borne in mind that it was not rejected solely by the votes of those opposed to admission. The extreme Radicals voted against it, because they would not and will not admit the South except on the basis of negro suffrage. But the Democrats and many others also voted against it, because they did not believe Congress had any right to impose conditions at all. The decision against admission, therefore, upon the adoption of the amendment was not final or conclusive. On the contrary, Tennessee was instantly admitted upon its adoption, and there were not *twenty* votes in the House against it.

If the South should now adopt the amendment we believe its admission to Congress would follow at once and as a matter of course. The discussions before the people have strengthened this conviction. None but the most extreme Radicals have ventured to take ground against admission. The general understanding of the whole country, the whole current of public sentiment, the universal expectation in Congress and out, is in that direction;—and the prompt action of the Southern States would so strengthen this feeling that nothing could resist it. And it would have this effect all the more if that action should be taken in the absence of any specific pledge, and in reliance upon the justice and good faith of the dominant party in Congress and in the country. And if, after all, this reliance should fail,—if the violence of the Radicals should overbear this sentiment and still exclude the South from representation in the Government, nothing practical would be lost, and an issue would then be formed upon which their overthrow would be certain.

The South has the decision of this matter in its own hands. Its action influences public sentiment in the North far more than anything its friends here can do or say. If it is required to make sacrifices and do acts which offend its pride and sense of right, it is but just to remember that its own action has given the North the power to impose them. Its grand mistake, the source of all its evils—*fons et origo malorum*—was its rebellion against the Government. It cannot expect to see all its rills dried up in a single day.

The Vengeance of the Law—Ferero's Execution.

A very common sort of murderer, named Ferero, but known by various *aliases*, was hung yesterday at the Tombs. The accessories of the execution will be found to have been all but perfect. Ferero happened to quarrel with his wife some time in the Summer of 1864, and more than once he seems to have made an effort to cut her up with a hatchet. The poor woman appears—according to the sworn evidence—to have taken the humors of her protector quietly for a time. But as she was obliged not only to provide for herself and partner, but also for several children, by taking in washing, she concluded that before she was rendered entirely useless for work under Ferero's treatment, she might as well ask a local justice to interfere and have her husband subjected to legal restraint. That purpose, one day after Ferero had used the ax rather freely, was adopted. It did not harmonize with Ferero's views. He spent the designated time in the Penitentiary, without recovering his temper in any perceptible degree. He came back, indeed, in quite as bad mood as he had gone away. And the ultimate result of his displeasure with things generally was the scene of yesterday.

It was some time in September, 1864, when Ferero got off the Island, and for a day or two before the 9th of that month he had visited various places in the City to make inquiries after his wife's whereabouts—on every occasion, as the witnesses residing at these places testified, swearing "by the Virgin Mary" to take her life as soon as he should find her. He ultimately *did* find her, and he was Christian enough not to break his oath. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the day named, he tracked her home, and, sticking to his favorite weapon, he began chopping her up with an ax as she leaned out of an upper story window of some tenement where she had shelter. The work was soon done. It was near the end of the week, and by that time ordinary washerwomen are not perhaps so well able to defend themselves as they ought to be. The woman's skull, in fact—as the officer who found Ferero, reeking over his butchery testified—was cut in *twain*, and as the graphic report of the time had it, "*her brains were scattered about.*"

That was the story. There was no attempt to deny it, but the man came very nearly being proved insane, according to our advanced theories of mental philosophy. The reasoning would appear to have been that no one in his ordinary senses was likely to use an ax to dispatch a victim who might have been got rid of by so many other agencies. The plea of insanity, however, it was found impossible to sustain. And for nearly two years this inhuman brute has been kept locked up in a cell with the sentence of death hanging over him—with the double object, ostensibly, of either finding some flaw in the indictment against him, or of bringing his mind into a proper condition before inflicting upon him the extreme penalty for his crime. There could not have been, from the first, the slightest shadow of chance for his escape by any legal flaw; for all the evidence from beginning to end was incontrovertible. How much was gained to the spiritual welfare of the prisoner by delaying his execution, we cannot absolutely decide. But his conduct in his cell up to within almost the last hour of his existence, was that of a brute. The more kindness bestowed upon him by the prison officials, the more ungrateful he showed himself. And in his last moments, after every appliance which the natural kindness of the executors of the law, and the formal observances of religion suggested had been used in his behalf, the wretched murderer comes forward in presence of the sickened spectators, to declare that while his *hand* is guilty, his *heart* is innocent; that he dies "all right," and his soul is "to go to God."

One cannot help noticing, in reading such gallows experiences, how poor a chance ordinary work-a-day toilers in this world, who struggle by hard labor for long, long years, to do their part, have against these high-pressure subjects of religious influence. We see, every day, honest, earnest, truthful, worthy people that we have known to have led the soberest and most harmless of lives, left with less than a tithe of the consolation which carries this ruffian from the scene of his butcheries into the presence of the Unseen. We see often the best around us looking forward to the near future not without fear and trembling; while this murderer is taken to the scaffold with the lying boast upon his lips that his heart is pure and that his soul is ready to go to God. There is surely something wrong in our system of avenging great crimes—whether the spiritual interests of the criminal, or the safety of society are the matters which our penal laws keep primarily in view.

Unauthorized Announcements About Mexico.

We believe that the announcement "of the highest importance," which the Boston *Journal* has published in reference to American intervention in Mexican affairs, is unauthorized and premature. Its Washington dispatch sets forth that treaties have been agreed upon, and are now in process of exchange, the terms of which are that the French occupation and the Empire will terminate this year; that the United States assumes a protectorate over Mexico, guaranteeing the French claims; and that in return Mexico cedes to the United States the peninsula of Lower California and other territory adjacent to our southeastern boundary.

The readers of the recent articles published in the Times, urging prompt action for the salvation of Mexico, will be very apt to suspect that the *Journal* has merely taken the policy which we urged upon the Government, and has published it as the policy which the Government has actually adopted, adding to it a clause which was sure to render the whole scheme obnoxious to the American people. Of course we refer to the "guarantee of the French claims" which the United States is said to have assumed. These are about the last things which our Government is likely to assume; and we have no idea it will be thought of until our Government has assumed payment of the rebel debt, which becomes due "after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States of America." Besides, there is no need of our purchasing the French evacuation of Mexico at any such price—or at any price at all. France is pledged to leave Mexico in very short time; and it is a pledge which France is not likely to think of violating on account of the debt due by Mexico. Every month that France remains in Mexico that debt is increased by millions of francs, and there is no more hope of the Emperor's obtaining it by continuing the military occupation than there is of his establishing civil order by continuing to fight. He has had three years in which to try to obtain the payment of his original claims, and he has resorted to every possible expedient to secure success. He has sent the ablest financiers he could spare from France to manage the Mexican Treasury; and they have invented schemes of taxation and revenue-raising as beautiful as could be imagined; but, after all their efforts, they have never been able to raise enough money to pay their own salaries, and have had to send their accounts regularly to France to be cashed. We have no doubt the Emperor Napoleon would be exceedingly happy if we would saddle the expenses he has incurred in this bad Mexican adventure upon us. It would enable him to come out of the business with much better grace, and much more agreeably to France, than has lately appeared possible. But he did not ask us to assume it when he pledged himself to leave Mexico, and he is not likely to do it now when circumstances are hastening him to carry out the promise he gave. If he should make such a request, we have no doubt that Secretary Seward will treat it with "distinguished consideration."

Other statements of the Boston *Journal* we believe to be as little authorized as this one about the French debt. We do not believe that treaties "have been agreed upon" covering the points set forth. The few remaining days of the year are too short time to consummate such extensive arrangements. The mere matter of moving the French troops from all the points they occupy in so great a country as Mexico is one which could not be completed this year. But, besides this, the treaty between our Government and France and the Mexican authorities would have to be submitted to the United States Senate, which does not meet till near the close of the year. Even if the Senate were to take a favorable view of the matter, it would certainly not act upon it with such extreme haste; and if it were carried beyond the holidays it would pass into next year, during which the term of occupation by the French will expire by Imperial limitation. It would be far better that we should postpone action concerning Mexico till such time. We have, by skillful diplomacy, avoided collision with France upon this question thus far, while at the same time our Government has secured a perfect triumph in the main feature of its Mexican policy.

In due time, however, and after proper consideration and discussion, we earnestly trust that the Administration, the Legislature, and the country will be prepared for the adoption of an intelligent and energetic policy upon this whole matter. We hope to see it ready to furnish its powerful and friendly aid in securing republican institutions and civil order in a sister Republic which has been trampled upon by tyrants and torn by faction, and which is now prostrated so that self-help is impossible. In the meantime, the public may set down as pure inventions all such announcements as that of the Boston *Journal*, which would imply illegitimate, dangerous or hasty action, associated with dishonorable and unnecessary conditions.

Southern Influence on National Politics.—We notice that a great many of the Southern newspapers are advising the people of the South to pay no further attention to political affairs, but to give up all care as to whether or not their representatives are admitted to Congress, and to abide patiently the development of the purposes of their "Northern masters." They argue that the appearance of affairs is so discouraging, and that the position of the South is one of such utter helplessness, that the best thing its people can do is to let politics drift, and devote themselves entirely to improving their material fortunes. The advice, in a broad and permanent point of view, is bad. It would be a most unfortunate thing that such a vast body of the American people should settle down into indifference upon such vital matters of popular concern. It is absolutely essential to the proper working and permanent continuance of our free institutions that the whole people of the country should at all times take an active interest in them. Our Southern fellow-citizens may, and unquestionably do, feel greatly discomfited in their recent political hopes; but it cannot and will not be long until they are enabled to renew their activity upon a field in which, while they have made several terrible blunders, they have also taught the country some of its most valuable lessons.

Civilization.—If the story is true that "Jerry O'Brien," now lying in the Tombs charged with murder, was allowed a mirror in his cell so that he might photograph the execution scene in the jail-yard, we are doubtless making some considerable strides in our civilization. But why, if Jerry's mental and spiritual condition was susceptible of improvement by a photographic picture of Ferero's taking-off, should he not have had the advantage of witnessing the spectacle in person? The sublime indifference of the murderer on the scaffold, might be in part reproduced through the reflection of the mirror. But the genuflexions of the man, his supreme satisfaction with his condition as expressed by himself, and his assurance to everybody that he was "all right"—all these tokens of the happiness and high spirits which a first-class murderer may carry to the scaffold would have to be seen and *heard* to be fully appreciated. However, this photographic arrangement may be only a stepping-stone to the more direct mode of improving such occasions which we suggest.

A Great Day for Italy.—Friday, the 19th of October, must hereafter be a marked day in the Italian calendar. It was the day that saw the formal completion of the instrument by which Austria finally surrenders her sovereignty over Venetia. The day itself is not one ordinarily associated with happy omens. But Italy has outlived so many evil omens and evil prophecies that those who have faith in progress and liberty will certainly not lose confidence in her future, *now* that her unification is so nearly completed.

The New-Jersey Railroad—The Death of Theodore Dwight.

The daughter of Mr. Theodore Dwight, who was crushed to death on the New-Jersey Railroad cars while leaving the depot, a day or two since, has published the following statement of the circumstances attending the sad event:

> "We arrived at the Jersey City depot three-quarters of an hour before the time of starting; my father was very much disturbed at finding no one to direct us to the right cars, but after much difficulty he found a lantern-holder, who told us we must await their coming on a platform; we did so, and when the train came into the house, a young man, a passenger, told my father that the car to which all were rushing was the sleeping-car; after great difficulty, father put me in the cars, and instantly the door-keeper closed the door; I told him my baby was outside, but he paid no heed; at last some one on the outside pushed the man back and insisted on being admitted; then father and my children joined me, and the door was at once locked.
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> We found then that we were in the wrong car, and were informed that the rear car was the one we wanted; we could not get out at that end either; a man standing near by, who said he was the regular conductor, but on furlough, spoke very roughly, but when the matter was explained to him said, 'I will send some one to open this door for you.'
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> We waited a long time; father rapped on the glass and spoke to those near—especially to one man who seemed to be an official—stating that there were persons locked in who did not wish to go; at last we saw the passengers from the last boat coming; and when a lady and gentlemen entered who could not find seats, I said to them: 'You shall have these as soon as we can get out; the gentleman said: 'It is time you were going—I will have the door opened;' the door of another car was opened and we went in; I had just taken my seat when I said, 'Father are not the cars moving?' Some one said, 'They are; if you want to get out you must do so at once;' father did not even wait to say 'good-bye;' a girl that was with him went out first, then he.
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> I called, 'Father, don't go!' at that moment I heard a succession of awful shrieks, and some one said, 'The lady is hurt;' the car partly stopped and I sprang to the door; instantly a group stepped in, crying out, 'she must not see it!' A man then came in, saying, 'The old gentleman is killed—they are both dead.' I found that we were moving on, and besought them to let me out in vain, until a kind gentleman pulled the check and the train stopped; another gentleman insisted that they must back down.
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> A man came in who seemed to be a conductor, and in the roughest manner asked who checked the engineer; he turned to me and said, 'D—n you! do you mean to get off? I'll go on if you don't step quick.' I asked what I could do if put off in the road; he went on cursing and ordering me off, and many voices were urging him to take me back; in the midst of all, I found myself in the road, with my son of twelve years and a baby in my arms. I complain that there was no signal given before starting; or, if any, one that gave us no warning; for I was listening attentively so as to get father off in full time."

The officers of the Company have made the usual shameful attempts to show that nobody was to blame; but it is impossible to read this touching narrative without feeling that the managers of the road were guilty of the most culpable and disgraceful neglect. And this neglect, moreover, is habitual, the only wonder being that fatal accidents do not more frequently occur from it.

In the first place the trains never give a signal when they are about to start. Their moving is the first intimation of their departure, and not a day passes without several persons, who have accompanied friends on board, being compelled to jump off. As the track is two or three feet lower than the platform, with room to fall between, and no railing provided, the liability to accident is very great, especially in trains starting after dark.

The management of the sleeping cars is always dangerous and disgraceful. The company seek to screen themselves by jobbing it out, as they take no charge of it. The tickets are sold and berths distributed on the platform. There is always a great crowd, and as the sleeping cars are thrust into the darkest corner of the depot, it is as much as one's neck is worth to find one's way on board. Ladies without gentlemen have no chance at all. There is never any one present to give directions or aid. The whole process of getting on board is a shameful, uncomfortable, perilous scramble. The conductor of the train is never there, the sleeping cars being in charge of those who have hired them of the Company and run them on their own hook. Why should not Railroad Companies take charge of the sleeping cars as well as of the others on the train?

The coarse and profane abuse visited upon the lady who writes this sad narrative speaks for itself. And the manner in which she was finally put off the car is disgraceful to the man who did it, and proves him to be utterly unfit for the care of travelers. The Company owe it to themselves and to the public to provide a remedy for these gross and glaring abuses, which have too long characterized the conduct of their road.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Harper's—The Atlantic—Hours at Home—Our Young Folks, &c., &c., for November.

—The invigorating weather of Autumn infuses new life into all the monthlies, and *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: Harper & Brothers) shows the effect of these beautiful, bright fall days quite as perceptibly as any of its cotemporaries, all of which, by the way, in the increased variety and sprightliness of their contents, give visible proof that they fully appreciate the near approach of the season when subscriptions are to be renewed and reinforcements secured, if possible. *Harper's* opens with a poem entitled "The Cider Mill." Exceptions might be taken to the poetry, as for instance to these lines:

> "Under the blue New-England skies,
> Flooded with sunshine, a valley lies;
> The mountains clasp it, *warm and sweet*,
> *Like a sunny child to their rocky feet.*"

Which is mixing metaphors, to say the least; but the illustrations accompanying this poem are admirable specimens of wood engraving. The article on the "Workhouse at Blackwell's Island" is also profusely illustrated; but some of the pictures are nearly as repulsive as were those which accompanied an article some months ago—evidently from the same pen, or pencil—upon the Insane Asylum at the same place. No one, certainly, is benefitted, and few—very few—among the thousands of families which *Harpers'* enters, are amused by these representations of human wretchedness and depravity. "Florida—*Her* Crime and *Her* Punishment" is the chapter in the "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," which Mr. Abbott writes this month, (if Mr. Abbott were an Irishman he might certainly be charged with having perpetrated a bull in the title of his paper;) and then come a couple of amusing sketches with characteristic illustrations,—one entitled "Manasquan," an account of blue-fishing experiences on the New-Jersey coast, and "The Little Black Dogs of Berkshire," by Miss C. E. Beecher, which needs to be read to find out what it is about. There is much curious information about "Old Booksellers" given in an article bearing that title, and some one who has been grubbing among the newspaper advertising columns groups together a number of very amusing clippings, which certainly bear out the assertion that this department of a daily journal contains "not only rare specimens of human idiosyncracies but that it affords a general view of life in every possible phase." The article upon "The Central Park" compresses together into a brief space a formidable array of very interesting statistics regarding that favorite resort,—the number of those who visit the Park, what are the most popular hours, the favorite entrances, &c. "Among Relations" "My Sister Marcia," The Diary of a Precious Fool" and "Looking Under the Bed," are stories none of which deserve special mention. A paragraph in the "Editor's Easy Chair" states the interesting fact that Prof. F. J. Child, of Harvard University, by persevering and sagacious inquiries, has at last discovered that the original manuscript of *Percy's Reliques* is still in existence in a remote part of England; and that it is to be published under his editorship. This number of *Harper's* also contains poems by Alice Cary, ("The Sweetest Days;") N. G. Shepherd, ("The Lady of My Dreams;") and by C. H. Webb, ("Das Meermadchen.") This last is a poetical conceit very poetically expressed. It is announced that the December number of the magazine will contain the first instalment of a serial entitled "The Virginians in Texas," by George F. Harrington, author of "Inside; a Chronicle of Secession."

—There was a time when the *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: Tickner & Fields) was open to the charge of being kaleidoscopic in its brilliancy. Lately, however, writers not so well known to fame as those who once regularly filled its pages have been allowed a place in its columns, and it is safe to say that the popularity of the magazine has not suffered in consequence. *Griffith Gaunt* has already passed from the stage in such a blaze of glory, thanks to the corruscations of Mr. Charles Reade, that all but those who have been following the story from month to month in the *Atlantic*, will regard grudgingly the space given to the concluding chapters in this number. There are some odd but characteristic conceits in the installment of passages from "Hawthornes Note Books," as for instance:

> "To make literal pictures of figurative expressions. For instance, he burst into tears—a man suddenly turned into a shower of briny drops. An explosion of laughter—a man blowing up, and his fragments flying about on all sides. He cast his eyes upon the ground—a man standing eyeless, with his eyes thrown down, and staring up at him in wonderment, etc., etc., etc.
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> An uneducated countryman, supposing he had a live frog in his stomach, applied himself to the study of medicine, in order to find a cure, and so became a profound physician. Thus some misfortune, physical or moral, may be the means of educating and elevating us.
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> Persons who write about themselves and their feelings, as Byron did, may be said to serve up their own hearts, duly spiced, and with brain-sauce out of their own heads, as a repast for the public.
>
> For the virtuoso's collections:—Alexander's copy of the Iliad, inclosed in the jeweled casket of Darius, still fragrant with the perfumes Darius kept in it. Also the pen with which Faust signed away his salvation, with the drop of blood dried in it."

Mr. Robert Carter, evidently one of the very few friends of the late Count Gurowski, jots down some anecdotes of that curious character. Mr. C. C. Hazewell contributes to this number a timely and valuable paper upon the "Progress of Prussia." J. H. A. Bone takes a glance at things as they were "Five Hundred Years ago," morally, socially, intellectually and otherwise, and an article entitled "President Johnson and his Accomplices" is overflowing with that intolerance which the *Atlantic* always manifests when it undertakes the discussion of political subjects. The stories are the first part of a serial entitled "Katherine Morne," which is intended, doubtless, to bridge over the chasm between the conclusion of "Griffith Gaunt," and the opening of Dr. Holmes' novel, and "Rhoda" by Ruth Harper. As poetry we have a fourth sonnet "On Translatina, the Divina Commedia" by Mr. Longfellow, "Protoneiron," by Gen. H. B. Sargent and the "Long Sparrow."

—Those who have been mourning over the announcement that Dr. J. G. Holland will not be numbered among the lecturers during the season just opening, will be partially consoled by the indication given in *Hours at Home*, (New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.,) that he means to give part of his leisure this Winter to writing for the magazines. The article which he contributes to the November number of the periodical named, is entitled "Pasturing Children," and is full of the practical common-sense and geniality which distinguishes "Timothy Titcomb's" writings. He pleads for a country life for the children, and that they may be allowed when out of the city to play without being harassed by constant reproof for getting dirty. "Nothing is truer," he writes, "than that a child who never gets dirty when it has the liberty to do so, possesses some strange peculiarity of mental constitution, or is the sub-

fect of debility or disease. The unsophisticated child loves dirt as it loves bread, and will never lose a favorable opportunity to play in it." In the fifth article of the series on rural affairs Mr. D. G. MITCHELL tells how a country-house should be built and its surroundings planned. He urges that a dwelling of this class must look "livable," and he asks "Who wants to be petrified in a country house, either his own or another's? I have seen them before now so terribly fine, so prudishly neat, so martinet-like in order, that it seemed to me the very gardeners should be wearing leathern stocks and pipe clay: a week of such atmosphere would drive me mad." Among the other articles in *Hours at Home* is the second of the interesting series by Hon. C. T. HULBURD, giving the reasons "Why and how the Federal Capital was established on the Potomac," and the third sketch of "Rambles Among the Italian Hills," by an American lady resident in Rome. The series of which this last paper is a part has been very sketchy, agreeable and lively. "Elsie Fraser's Work" is a touching story of Scottish life, which the juvenile readers of *Hours at Home* will appreciate; and beside the papers specified there are sketches, tales, etc., original and translated "too numerous to be mentioned." The poetry is "Mount Washington," by Dr. RAY PALMER; "At Greenwood Cemetery," by W. GILMORE SIMMS; "October Days," &c., &c.

—The *Catholic World* (New-York: LAWRENCE KEHOE) finds space in its one hundred and forty-four pages for seventeen articles, beside the usual miscellany and notices of books. Fiction is represented by a continuation of the "Godfrey Family," and "Unconvicted; or, Old Thornley's Heirs," which is concluded; the philosophical, metaphysical and historical by "A further explanation of the Supernatural Order," "Cowardice and Courage," "Development of Nationalities," "Recent European Events," &c., &c.; and the poetical by several passable poems, original and selected. In the article upon "Recent European Events," the writer refers as follows to the late changes as regards their effect upon the Pope:

"The most doubtful part of this Napoleonic policy is the part assigned to Austria in the future; and the part the most offensive to the Catholic heart is that which strips the Holy Father of his temporal dominions, annexes them to the Kingdom of Italy, and leaves him to the tender mercy of his despoilers. The Holy Father, sustained by the general voice of the episcopacy, has said the maintenance of the temporal sovereignty is *necessary* to the interests of religion; but he said this when there was still hope that it might be retained, and he, of course, did not mean that it is *absolutely* necessary at all times and under all circumstances, because that would have made the principal depend on the accessory, and the spiritual on the temporal. Moreover, religion had existed and flourished several centuries before the Popes were temporal sovereigns, and what has been may be again. Circumstances may have changed since the Holy Father said this, and it is not certain that, as it is not a Catholic dogma, he would insist on it now. Of course the change is to be deeply deplored, especially for those who have effected it; but is there any possibility, humanly speaking, of reëstablishing the Holy Father in his temporal rights? I confess I can see none. It is a great loss, but perhaps some arrangement may be entered into with the new Italian Power which, after all, will enable the Holy Father still to reside at Rome, and exercise independently his functions as the spiritual chief of Christendom. Italy has more need of the Pope than the Pope has of Italy, and VICTOR EMMANUAL, at worst, cannot be worse than were the Pagan and Arian Cæsars.

—The *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH) starts out vigorously upon the Fall campaign. The illustration which prefaces the number for Nov. 1 is by far the best lately given in any of our serials. It is an engraving of W. J. HENNESSY's painting "Drifting," and as the artist himself transferred it to the block, the exquisite sentiment and dreaminess of the picture itself are well preserved. The writers represented in the letter-press are none of them distinguished, but the articles, cover a wide range of topics. Mr. JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS gives a sketch of campaign life entitled "Days with the Knapsacks;" Mr. GEORGE WAKEMAN pursues his philological investigations into fields fresher than those through which he has thus far wandered; Mr. L. J. BIGELOW discusses "The Æsthetics of Suicide;" and the stories are "A Woman," a tale of life in Virginia since the war, by Mrs. W. H. PALMER, and "Dies Irae," by LILY NELSON. "E Pluribus Unum" is rather too metaphysical to be called popular. The poetry is "Surf," by E. C. STEADMAN; "Arachne," by R. W., and "On the Lake," by JOHN FLEETWOOD. The publishers present to each purchaser of this number of the magazine a pamphlet larger than the *Galaxy* itself, containing Mr. TROLLOPE's story, "The Claverings," as far as it has progressed in the magazine.

—The enterprising publishers who propose to start juvenile magazines with the new year, will have their hands full if they mean to bring their monthlies into competition with *Our Young Folks*, (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) for the conductors of that periodical manage to add new attractions to each issue. The number for November has as a frontispiece a chromo-lithograph, illustrating Grimm's tale of "Florinda and Florindel." The colors in which it is printed are rather more brilliant than good taste would allow, but the little folks will like the picture all the better for that. The other full page illustration lacks life, but some of the pictures worked in with the letter-press are as handsome specimens of the gravers' art as could be asked for;—witness the initial letter to the first article, and the illustration accompanying the "Girl and the Gleaner." BAYARD TAYLOR makes his *début* as a writer for the juveniles in this number, telling a story of "The Two Herd-Boys," and Mrs. STOWE continues her sketches of "Little Pussy Willow." A number of attractions for the next year, including a serial by Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG, are promised, and some extraordinary inducements are offered for efforts on the part of the young folks to increase the list of subscribers to the magazine.

—In the *Sunday Magazine* (New-York and London: STRAHAN & Co.,) for October, SARAH TYTLER, author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," commences an historical serial entitled "The Huguenot Family in the English Village." Among the other articles in this number are "St. Luke and his Gospel," an unpublished paper by EDWARD IRVING, "A New Translation of Some German Hymns," by Dr. GUTHRIE, &c., &c. *Good Words*, also for October, which we have from the same publishers, has a curious and interesting article on "Sensitive Plants," by the Curator of the Royal Museum, Kew. The other topics discussed do not wander beyond the range of those generally treated in this valuable monthly. Both *Good Words* and the *Sunday Magazine* have the usual number of illustrations.

—The *North British Review* (New-York: LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Co.) for the quarter beginning with September, has a discriminating but appreciative criticism of GEORGE ELIOT's novels. Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD, a novelist little known as yet to Americans, also receives high praise in this number of the *North British*. There is a second article on Sir W. R. HAMILTON, a criticism upon "Recent Humorists," ATTOUN, PEACOCK and PROUT being those discussed, and also articles on the "Ethics of Aristotle," "The English Pulpit," "Meteorology, Past and Present," and "Keble's Christian Year."

—*The Lady's Friend* (Philadelphia: DEACON & PETERSON) for November contains sketches by AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, MRS. MARGARET E. HOSMER, VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, and other contributors popular with the readers of this monthly. There are the usual fashion-plates, and a steel engraving which, although not in the highest style of the art, is of a better grade than those usually given with this magazine.

—In the number of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: W. SHERWOOD) for the quarter beginning with October, Dr. W. T. SHEDD gives some valuable hints to his ministerial brethern about "the different species of sermons, and the choice of a text;" Dr. JOSEPH TRACY warmly defends the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands; Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF discusses the "Athanasian Creed," and Rev. Dr. GEO. L. PRENTISS, of this City, writes of the "Political Crisis," taking ground emphatically in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

—In *Every Saturday* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) for Oct. 27, we have: "His Young Lordship," by Mrs. CRAIK, author of "John Halifax;" poems by ROBERT BUCHANAN and Miss ROSSETTI, and continuations of the serials by Miss THACKERAY and EDMUND YATES.

—The Boston American Tract Society will commence on Jan. 1 the publication of *Sabbath at Home*, a religious monthly. It will be illustrated, and will contain sixty-four pages. The name and plan are of course copied from the English weekly *Sunday at Home*.

—Still another juvenile magazine is announced. It is to be called *The Children's Hour*, —which we take to be 7 o'clock—and is to be published and edited by T. S. ARTHUR, of Philadelphia.

COOKS AND COOKING.—There is no more grievous error than that a knowledge of cooking is unladylike. Unhappily the error is very prevalent, however, and the consequence is that "stewed shoe," or "vegetable soup balls," or "gutta percha patties" would be quite as much in order on bills of fare as what now too often breaks the hearts and demolishes the teeth of our people. And yet ladies abroad are not so squeamish about visits to the kitchen. One of them, a *real lady*—that is, a titled one—has actually a cookery book in press, and it is said that she knows how to do well all that she teaches. Can we not have a reform in this respect? As for the majority of the restaurants, they ought to be incontinently condemned for long periods to hard labor of the severest kind—grinding their own wares, and never let to stop.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—No one who witnessed the performance of "Macbeth," last night, at the French Theatre, will accuse the management of any "solean scotchery" in the manner of its production. There was no flower of the heather in any scene, and no perception of the Scottish individuality in any actor. The value of all foreign attempts at SHAKESPEARE'S characters and plays lays in the contrast which is afforded between the traditions of one school with the traditions of another. In dramatic poetry it is almost impossible to avoid tradition. History lingers in the drama more tenaciously than in anything else. What has been done before is considered the virtue and special merit of what is done now. We judge every Shakespearean performance by this standard, and whoes a performer of another nation to our own essays a Shakespearean character, we estimate his ability by the familiar rule of our individual experience. The success of several artists now known to the stage, has been won by a simple exchange of one set of traditions for another. FECHTER was remarkable in "Hamlet" only for this reason. Mme. RISTORI, we think, is not likely to make so perfect a success. Her *Lady Macbeth* is characterized by everything that is artistic. Her entrances and exits are effective, and her study of the part is noticeable in every word that she utters, and every attitude that she takes; but the impersonation is gaunt, unfeminine, harsh, and ever overbearing. She places her husband, from the commencement, in the position of being henpecked; a wretched creature who fumed but could be talked over and bullied. Crime we all know was what made *Macbeth* a coward. All that became a man he could do. It was only that which did not become a man that he drew back from. Mad. RISTORI gives the poor man no chance. She does not win him to her infamous scheme, but fairly hectors him into it. He is persistently the loud-spoken poltroon, and we expect at every moment that she may strike him. This may be the Italian tradition of the part. We have no doubt that it is, but we prefer the English. The play, we may add, has been altered for Mme. RISTORI. We are not competent to say whether the gentleman who has undertaken to improve the text of SHAKESPEARE has adequately performed his task. It was, we suppose, a difficult one, and he has done it to the best of his ability. But of this we are certain, that a more extraordinary representation of a shadow of a Shakespearean play has never been seen on an American stage. It were vain, at a late hour, to dwell on the preposterous exaggerations which characterized the action of every one. We prefer to put it down to the cause which we have already assigned, and to affirm once more our allegiance to our own traditions of a play and of every part in it.

No one should forget that there is a *matinée* to-day, and that Mme. RISTORI sustains her greatest character—*Elizabeth*, in the play of that name.

IRVING HALL.—We remind our readers once more that Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL's *matinee* today will take place at 10 o'clock—the doors opening at 9:30.

SYMPHONY SOIREES.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' third season of these valuable entertainments commences to-night. The orchestra has been increased to seventy performers—all of them, be it remembered picked players, and most of them entirely familiar with the *baton* of the conductor. The programme is exceedingly interesting. The pieces will be found named in our regular amusement columns. The soloists are, Miss HENNE (vocalist) and WILLIAM MASON (pianist. WAGNER's new "Introduction;" BEETHOVEN's Concert in G, and SCHUBERT's Symphony in C, are the great instrumental features of the occasion.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—To-night the French company produce VICTORIEN SARDON's comedy of "Les Ganaches," a work which is already known to fame.

Presentation.

WILLIAM H. HEISS, who has been for many years connected with the American, Peoples' and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and who has recently accepted the superintendency of the International Oceanic Telegraph Company, leaves this City to-day to commence operations in Florida on the proposed line of Cuba and the other West India Islands. He was presented yesterday by Mr. W. O. LEWIS on behalf of a number of intimate friends, with a superb pair of silver-mounted pistols. Mr. HEISS accepted the gift in a brief and felicitous speech, expressing his appreciation of the manner in which his services to the cause of telegraphy had been esteemed. We wish him success in his new position.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POISONOUS GAS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN over the body of JOHN BORNHAUSEN, at No. 354 West Forty-fourth-street. From the evidence in the case it appeared that the deceased, who was a copper and tin smith, had been engaged on Wednesday in soldering copper, using aquafortis during the operation. The heated chemical threw off a poisonous vapor, the inhaling of which caused Mr. BORNHAUSER to feel very faint, and he went home, drank a cup of milk, and went to bed. Medical aid was summoned and remedies applied, but without avail, as the patient died on Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Germany and 50 years of age.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY THE QUEBEC FIRE.—The French Canadians of New-York will have a public meeting to-night, (under the patronage of the Society of St. John the Baptist,) at their Room, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to devise the best means to raise money to alleviate the distressed victims of the late fire in Quebec. It is hoped that all the French Canadians of New-York and the contiguous cities will rally *en masse* to encourage the efforts of the Society. Among the speakers for the occasion will be Col. F. BOUCHER and Prof. GEORGE BACHELOR.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Doubleday, U. S. A.; Hon. OAKES AMES, North Easton; Hon. S. B. Grice, Philadelphia; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Albany; Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh, and A. Van Vechten, Albany, are at the Astor House. Judge R. K. Howell, New-Orleans, is at the Irving House. Gen. Green, Kentucky, is at the Southern Hotel. B. C. Schenck, Ohio, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of RICHARD GALLEY, which were found floating in the North River, near the foot of Thirtieth-street. Deceased resided at No. 430 Tenth-avenue, had been a man of intemperate habits, and had frequently expressed a determination to commit suicide. A verdict of suicide was rendered by the Jury.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association hold their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner Twenty-second-street. Mr. REUBEN B. POOL will read an essay on *Self-Command*.

QUARANTINE REPORT.—Dr. BISSELL reports that there have been no deaths or admissions on board the Hospital Ship since his last report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report appears in Friday's TIMES, in which a person named WILLIAM HALEY, said to live at No. 21 Bowery, is accused of abandoning his child. I am the only person of the name of HALEY living at that address, and I beg to say that I have not been arrested on any such charge. JOHN HALEY.

No. 21 Bowery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—JOHN H. DE FORREST was arrested yesterday, on the charge of attempted forgery in presenting a check for $160 at the counter of the Nassau Bank. The check purported to be drawn on the Fulton National Bank of New-York. The paying teller at once discovered that the name signed to the paper (Mr. TUNIS V. P. TALMAGE) was not genuine, and detained FORREST until an officer arrived, who took him into custody. The accused was held for examination.

COMMITTAL OF AN ALLEGED HORSE THIEF.—A man named MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, arrested several days ago on a charge of stealing a valuable horse from Mr. LUTHER, was yesterday arraigned before Justice WALKER on the charge. It appeared in evidence that the accused had stolen the horse and sold it for $30, its actual value being $400. The Justice thereupon committed him to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

POLITICAL.—The Union Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward held quite an enthusiastic ratification meeting at Gross' Hall, Grand-street, E. D., last night. Mr. JESSE F. MAIDEN presided. Several candidates for local offices were present, and delivered brief addresses. During the evening the McDonald Glee Club sang several sentimental and campaign songs.

From the Independent.

"Persons requiring the extraction of teeth without pain, will do well to call at No. 197 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, where pure Nitrous Oxyde Gas is daily administered by Dr. I. W. HOWERS."

Seventeen teeth extracted without the slightest pain, in 36 seconds, ones inhaling the gas, for Mrs. Robert T. Brown, No. 3 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. We make the gas fresh and pure every day. Over 10,000 teeth have been extracted here without the slightest ill effects from the gas.—*Advertisement.*

Mr. Simeon Draper.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER says: "I have been using LYON'S Swietenia for the last month, and deem it capital for daily use." Swietenia is acknowledged to be the best Dentifrice known, and is the only one that has the universal indorsement of the most scientific men in the profession. Warranted not to injure but to preserve the enamel.—*Advertisement.*

What I Have Seen,

And What I Have Never Seen.—By S. F. FOWLER.

We have used in our family five different sewing machines. Four of them I have been under the necessity of keeping in order myself, even to the setting of the needles; but the Willcox & Gibbs machine has kept itself in order. I have seen a child five years of age learn to set the needle, after being once told how; have seen one of seven years readily learn, by observation and practice, to regulate the machine and do plain sewing, without instruction; have seen it used in the family, free to the children and neighbors, eighteen months without breaking a needle or incurring any expense except for oil; have seen it sew twenty-four thicknesses of hard-twisted, tight-wove muslin handsomely, with No. 60 thread. But I have *never* known it to fail in crossing seams, or sewing anything that could pass under the needle; and I have never seen any one undertake to work it that did not readily succeed.—AM. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Family Remedy for Catarrh, bronchitis and headache is the celebrated DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff is Pleasant, Safe and always beneficial.

Why Ought Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS to be recommended by all the temperance societies? Because however much you use it you can never get a drop too much.

Why is PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS like the nickel coinage? Because it has superseded all the old s/cents.

Are You Disturbed at Night?

And broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Throat Diseases.—"We would call attention to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation in the throat and bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of public speakers and others troubled with affections of the throat. They are also an excellent remedy for hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

At Home Again.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness, moles, wens, and warts, are permanently cured. Moth, freckles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches, removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

An Invaluable Treasure can be obtained by all. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, imparts strength and beauty to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists and first-class hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Third-avenue Savings Bank—Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

If you wish to see in one comprehensive tableau all the Fall styles of Paris, London and New-York in children's, misses' and boys' Hats, there is but one place where they are all grouped in a single grand exposition, and that place is GENIN'S, 513 Broadway.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Nervous headaches cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, weddi g cards and envelopes to perfection. Imported fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." *Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*) 508 Broadway.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 508 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine 625 Broadway.

Impurity of the Blood is the Primary cause of most *Skin Diseases*, although there are cases, where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstruction of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of pimples, pustules, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, &c. For all these affections, DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Wonderful Changes

have occurred in this country during the last three or four years, but none more wonderful than the REVOLUTIONS IN COLOR, produced among the heads of the people, by CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The history of the success of great discoveries affords no parallel to the triumphs over competition and prejudice, accomplished by this powerful yet harmless vegetable agent, which instantaneously changes any obnoxious color of the hair into a black or brown as magnificent as any that Heaven ever bestowed upon the head of man or woman. Manufactured and applied at 6 Astor House.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted every where. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—BENJAMIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Wm. Henry Benjamin, Major A. K. ARNOLD, U. S. A., to SARAH J., daughter of the late Wm. M. Benjamin.

BURT—DOTY.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 273 Union-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. S. E. Smith, D. D., JOHN M. BURT to ABBIE A. DOTY.

BAILEY—OSGOOD.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Dr. BAILEY to ISABELLA G., daughter of Nath. H. Osgood, all of New-York.

BALLARD—BEARDSLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at St. Luke's Church, St. Albans, Vt., by Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. Isham Rise, WILLIAM J. H. BALLARD, of New-York, to M. ANNA, daughter of Hon. H. R. Beardsley, of St. Albans.

CORTRELL—DURFEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. F. Windsor Beathwaite, HENRY COTTRELL to CYNTHIA L., daughter of Philo Durfee, Esq., all of New-York City.

LAWRENCE—NEWTON.—In Boston, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the Brattle-st. Church, by Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, Mr. RICHARD B. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss SUSIE FREEMAN, daughter of R. W. Freeman, Esq., of the former place.

MCANENY—DILLAWAY.—At Grace Church, Greenville, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Wm. Hughes, GEO. F. MCANENY, of N. Y., to ANNA M., youngest daughter of Geo. W. Dillaway, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

MCKIBBEN—ROGERS.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, by Rev. Geo. Draper, D. D., Gen. GILBERT H. MCKIBBEN to Miss SARAH B. ROGERS, all of this City.

STONE—TORRANCE.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, FRANK F. STONE to LORINEA, daughter of John Terhune, all of this City.

STEWART—DAY.—In New-York, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., A. R. STEWART to GERTRUDE E., daughter of the late Robert F. Day, of Orange, N. J.

SPIELER—LYON.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Rector of Trinity Church at Elizabeth, N. J., assisted by the Rector, Rev. John A. Paddock, JOSEPH F. SPIELER to MARY H., only daughter of John F. Lyon, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

UNDERHILL—GRIFFEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Fifth Day, 10th month, 18th, W. WILSON UNDERHILL to EMILY H., daughter of John L. Griffen, all of this City.

WILLETS—MOORE.—On Fourth Day, 10th month, 17th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Falmouth, Mass., NORMEN T. WILLETS, of Harrison, N. Y., to MARY S. MOORE, daughter of Prince and Charity C. Moore.

WARNE—VETTERLEIN.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, Oct. 18, by Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, WILLIAM R. WARNE to EMMA L., daughter of Th. H. Vetterlein, Esq. No cards.

WADSWORTH—SCHENCK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Fathers Driscoll and Thirry, WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH to MARY SHARPE SCHENCK, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—DAWES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Mr. DUNN, JOHN A. WILLIAMS to MARY F., daughter of Francis H. Dawes, Esq.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Friday morning, Oct. 19, PLATT BRUSH, merchant of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, Walter F., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 13 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

BULL.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 19, PRESCOTT BULL, son of John S. and Jane B. Bull, aged 10 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 287 West 18th-st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUDD.—On Friday morning, Oct. 19, FRANK, infant son of E. B. and Emma M. Budd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock, at the father's residence, West End, N. J.

BURDELL.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 18, Louis BURDELL, Jr., aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 36 Gordon-terrace, West 23d-st., this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COMPTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at 10:30 P. M., Mrs. SARAH COMPTON, aged 80 years, relict of Amos Compton, after a protracted illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, William Compton, No. 307 3d-av., this day, (Saturday,) the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—On Friday morning, Oct. 19, of congestion of the brain, DARWIN, son of Rufus L. and Josephine D. Cole, aged 13 months.

Funeral at No. 33 Cottage-place, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DARROW.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 19, ROSWELL, infant son of William and Mary Clark Darrow, aged 7 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 414 West 23d-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DERRICKSON.—Drowned, on Thursday, Oct. 18, JAMES C. DERRICKSON, Captain 66th Regt. N. Y. V. V., eldest son of James T. Derrickson, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Hallst., near Lefferts, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 21st inst.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers please copy.

EVANS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, LEMUEL G. EVANS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, James B. Oakley, Esq., No. 326 Hudson-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FOSTER.—At Hillsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, ELIZABETH B., wife of Wm. Foster, and daughter of the late Charles Orton, of this City.

GRAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, of membranous croup, ANDREW, son of Alfred G. and Sarah E. Gray, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 384 Fenice-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock, where the friends of the family are invited to attend.

LAIRD.—On Friday, Oct. 19, SARAH C., wife of Samuel Laird, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. James' Church, Long Branch, N. J., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock.

LEFURGY.—At Hastings, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 18, of dysentery, FREDERICK B., son of Martin and Mary Lefurgy, aged 6 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place this day at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 18, KATIE V., infant daughter of Charles J. and Lavinia Mason.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 184 Franklin-st.

TOWNSEND.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, JOHN TOWNSEND, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, corner of 126th-st. and 4th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A train leaves 26th-st. Depot at 2½ o'clock.

TAFT.—On Friday, Oct. 19, JOHN TAFT, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, W. B. C. Carpenter, Bramhall-av., South Bergen, N. J. Cars leave Jersey City Ferry every 20 minutes.

VANDERVOORT.—On Friday morning, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness, DELIA, daughter of the late David Vandervoort, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 164 West 33d-st., on Sunday at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday morning, Oct. 19, Mrs. SARAH WOOD, widow of the late Abraham Wood, aged 68 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from the residence of her son-in-law, Lawrence Post, Mechanic-st., Yonkers, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. depot at 9 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 97.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Harlem Bridge, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, brown hair, full face, five feet high; dressed as follows: black plush hat, flowers and waterfall, red muslin dress, with red spots, balmoral skirt and black quilted underskirt; found on her person the following articles: two black strings around her neck, to one was attached a key and to the other a pair of ladies' small working scissors; body been in the water about a week. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was received at the Morgue at 6 P. M., found drowned foot of Third-avenue, Harlem River; about five feet six inches, brown hair; had on spotted calico dress, balmoral skirt, white chemise, hoops, gray flannel under petticoat, high gaiter shoes.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 26 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 16, 1861; Oct. 15, 1863; Feb. 22, 1865; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

LADIES' FRENCH SHOES.—MR. SLATER has just returned from Paris with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Satin and Kid Slippers for weddings and parties; Polish and Promenade Boots in variety, at J. & J. SLATER'S, No. 338 Broadway.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1,

Cashed in Gold,

OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox. must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED IN 1864-5,

WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and see on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and Sold.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

PROPOSALS FOR

$1,000,000

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

Guaranteed by

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 143 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first day.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

A CARD.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16, 1866.

The agency of this Company at No. 137 Broadway, New-York, heretofore conducted by Messrs. WM. L. & J. P. LORD and Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD, will from this time be under the sole charge of Mr. SAMUEL H. LLOYD.

Mr. J. P. LORD, surviving partner of the late firm of J. L. & J. P. LORD, feeling the necessity of more active employment, with the assent of the Company relinquishes his connection with that office and will hereafter be recognized as a Special Agent of the Company for the City of New-York.

This arrangement, which secures to the Company the services of both the above-named gentlemen—in whom they have the highest confidence—is believed will be equally acceptable to their old friends and the public generally. (signed)

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

(Signed) E. A. STROUD, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To set upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE RUGGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held Oct. 9, 1866, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac O. Barker, and JOSEPH W. DUGLISS was appointed secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-(20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 68 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 24 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 4, Everitt's building, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	113⅝	113⅝	June, 7-30.....	106	106⅛
Coupon, '81 ...	113⅝	113⅝	July, 7-30.....	106	106⅛
7-30 Regst'd, '62.	106⅛	106⅜	Jan., C.L.N.'s, '66	117	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	115	115⅛	July, C.L.N.'s, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅝	111	Aug., C.L.N.'s, '64	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110⅝	111	Oct., C.L.N.'s, '64	115	115⅛
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅛	108⅝	Dec., C.L.N.'s, '64	114	114⅛
10-40 Registered.	98⅝	100	May, C.L.N.'s, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅛	100	Aug., C.L.N.'s, '65	110⅛	110⅜
Gold.....	147½	147⅝	Sept., C.L.N.'s, '65	110	110⅛
Aug. 7-30.....	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.L.N.'s, '65	109½	110

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October next., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 13th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next. A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the reduced capital stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after Nov. 1, 1866.

Transfer books closed from the 25th inst. to Nov. 1, inclusive. A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK Oct. 15, 1866.
OFFICE MOUNTAIN OIL CO.,
No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MOUNTAIN OIL CO. have declared a dividend out of their net proceeds of 2 per cent. on their capital stock, payable at this office on the 25th inst. Transfer books closed for five days previous.

J. R. POMEROY, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Present deposits..... $3,580,000

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets, $2,285,068 14.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government tax.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 16 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th and 1st sts., receives from 10 cents to $5,000, and pays 6 per cent. interest, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th draws interest from the 1st of October.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

The publishers of THE GALAXY, learning that some of the purchasers of the magazine have been charged an extra price for THE CLAVERINGS EXTRA, issued with THE GALAXY for November 1, desire the public to take special notice that *in all cases the Extra should be furnished without additional charge.* The price of THE GALAXY with THE CLAVERINGS is but 30 cents.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.

The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.

Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.

He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—

W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 300 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American.*
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

GUERLAIN

PERFUMER,

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

CROUP IN CHILDREN.—THE BEST WAY to cure the Croup is to prevent it by using DEMOREST'S PATENT STEAM WHISTLE CHARMS. Price 25 cents each. They are very simple, convenient and efficient. Sold at all the house-furnishing stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS —One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.

SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF ANDREW Jackson to Capt. Richard K. Call, U. S. A., bearing upon the Cherokee War, and containing specimens of the well-known sentiments of "Old Hickory," is for sale and can be seen at KIRBY & CO.'S, booksellers and stationers, No. 633 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—A "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Beach.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON,

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1866,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

IN FRONT OF STORE NO. 119 PEARL-ST., (Hanover-square,)

ABOUT

300 BALES OF COTTON.

Slightly damaged by fresh water, and saved from the fire at Nos. 5 & and 510 Washington-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

BED LINEN, SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, &c. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising in part parlor suites, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cottage enameled suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases and secretaries, sofas, arm and rocking chairs, curled hair mattresses, &c., &c.

ALSO,

About 500 Linen Sheets.
About 500 Pillow and Bolster Cases.
About 1,000 Towels.
About 300 Counterpanes.
Together with Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Three Gatling guns (patent,) two in carriages and one on a swivel, with steel cases, 600 cartridges, wrenches, &c.

From 75 to 100 Colt's Revolving Rifles.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 East 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.;

All the elegant furniture, &c., in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in crimson and gold satin; marble-top centre and fancy tables, rich pier and mantle mirrors, very fine satin and lace curtains, carved walnut library furniture, walnut extension table, buffet, dining chairs, elegant French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments, lounges, easy chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, medallion velvet and Brussels carpets. Also a number of very choice original oil paintings, by Kruseman, Blondel, Van Dugen, Kockkoek, Carlous, Cleonot, Waldorp, Sharp, Mogion, Muller, and others. The house will be open for exhibition on Monday, 22d inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SPAN OF BAY HORSES.

ELEGANT TROTTING HORSE.
LIGHT TOP AND ROAD WAGONS.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS.
SADDLERY, ROBES, BLANKETS, WHIPS, &c.
AT THE PRIVATE STABLE,
No. 10 West 15th-st.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the above valuable establishment of a gentleman going abroad. A span of bay trotting horses, 15¼ hands, perfect in every way, and can trot in 2.15 together; also, a beautiful family pair, warranted to trot in three minutes and perfect; also, a top wagon and road do., made by Brewster & Co. and Dubois; elegant harness, by Dunscombe; elegant blankets, robes, &c. The above can be seen at any time at the stable previous to the sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:

1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.

About 125 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.

For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.

EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander, United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.—Office No. 14 Pine-st.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the coal yards Nos. 79 and 81 Horatio-st., and also corner of Horatio and West sts.

Scales and weights, iron safe, office furniture, sheds, fencing, &c., &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD piano fortes, billiard table, mirrors, carpets, &c., &c. THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction this day (SATURDAY,) Oct. 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau, a general assortment of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin, brocatel and reps. Centre tables, card and fancy tables, secretary and library book cases rad tables, pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom suites, hair and grass mattrasses, pillows, damask curtains, lounges, rockers, extension dining tables, chairs, buffets, velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, China and glass ware. At 12 o'clock, two very fine rosewood piano fortes, double round corners, also very fine mahogany carom billiard table, marble bed, bals. cues, &c. Catalogues at salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE Lots on the 10th-av, 36th, 37th and 38th sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., by order of F. D. Tappen, Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, executors, and Ellen E. Ward, executrix of the estate of Ann Eliza Adams, deceased:

10th-av, southeast corner of 36th-st.—7 lots on avenue; corner 24.9x100; inside lots each 24.9x100 feet.

10th-av., southwest corner of 36th-st.—7 lots; corner 24.9x100; inside lot 24.8x100 feet.

10th-av., southwest corner of 37th-st.—7 lots, each 24.8x100 feet.

West 37th-st.—2 lots, south side, 350 feet west of 10th-av., each 25x88.9 feet.

10th-av., southeast corner of 38th-st.—3 lots; corner 24.9x100; inside lots, 24.8x100 feet.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ISAAC MILLER. E. H. LUDLOW, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the following described property, viz.:

Write.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60, being 30 feet in width in front, 25 feet 7½ inches in the rear, by about 23 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage chairs, rosewood piano, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut office desks, marble-top centre-tables, &c.; mattrasses, pillows, boosters, &c.; china, crockery, silver-plated ware, glass ware, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte, by Bacon & Raven; marble bed billiard table. Also, about 9-0 vols. Ward's Day and Night Telegraph Signals, and other books.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 77 valuable lots near Prospect park, in the 8th and 9th Wards, Brooklyn. JAMES COLE, Sen., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 77 lots, situated on Troy, 8th and 9th avs., and on Bergen, Wyckoff and Fenwick-sts. This property is located in one of the best sections of the City, near Prospect Park and on two lines of railroads. For maps, &c., apply at STEPHEN CAMPBELL, Esq., counsel for trustee, No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA DYER, WILLIAM B. WESTMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 25, 1866, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 30, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 30, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, Apr twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and-sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 30, 1865. oct2-lawfeb28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 251 East 38th-st., an assortment of household furniture, comprising rosewood suite in green plush, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier-glass, mahogany marble-top bureaus, French bedsteads, chairs, tables, secretary and book-case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues ready at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COMMODORE LEVY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Tilotson, Esq., referee:

FIRST-AV.—Lot, with buildings, east side, 24 feet north 12th-st., 23.11x100 feet.

FIRST-AV.—Northeast corner 2d-st., 50x80 feet; occupied as coal-yard.

BOWERY—No. 309, two-story and attic brick store and dwelling.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northeast corner Goerck-st., 40x81.3, with buildings.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner Mangin-st., 50.7x81.3, with buildings.

GOERCK-ST.—1 lot east side, 81.9 north of Rivington-st., 23x88.

STANTON-ST.—Southwest corner Mangin-st., 20.2x18.3.

CROSBY-ST.—No. 90, with seven-story brick building, 25x100 feet.

DUANE-ST.—No. 70, valuable lot through to Manhattan-place, 25x70 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Southwest corner Sheriff-st., 25x80 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot south side, 75 feet east of Lewis-st., 25x100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Norfolk-st., 25x100 feet.

CANAL-ST.—No. 230, valuable property near Hudson-st.

HOUSTON-ST.—Northwest corner Laurens-st., 49.6x65 feet.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—No. 8, with buildings, near Spring-st

THOMPSON-ST.—No. 102, 25x100 feet, near Prince-st.

PRINCE-ST.—No. 64, 20x55.3, with three-story brick building.

SULLIVAN-ST.—Nos. 78, 80 and 82; valuable property.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nos. 107, 109 and 109½, running through to 9th-st.

EAST 36TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 345.6 west of Avenue B, 25x103.3.

WEST 36TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 400 feet east of 8th-av., each 25x.90 feet.

LEASEHOLD.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 valuable lots east side, near Barrow-st.

DIVISION-ST.—42x49.3, near Jefferson-st.

BOOKS—Scott, vol. 45, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

IS NOW OPENING

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of

LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK

CARPETINGS.

Just received per steamer,

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH VELVETS,

BODY BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

a large assortment,

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAINS,

OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c.

E. F. MANY & CO.,

No. 6 4th-av.

SATINS AND BROCATELLS,

WORSTED REPS,

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

WINDOW-SHADES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway.

Propose to remove into their new store, (now erecting) their entire stock of new and elegant goods, on or about Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.

Decorating done by the best workmen.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS

AND

OIL-CLOTHS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY,

NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES, WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS OPENED THE MOST

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN AMERICA.

No. 1,108 Broadway, third door below 28th-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Eight bales, 100 pieces of John Crossley's best patent XX quality, slightly damaged by sea water. They are the newest styles that have ever been offered in this market, and will be sold at a great bargain. Nos. 267, 269 and 271 30th-st., corner 8th-av.

H. O. FARRELL.

CLUNY LACE GOODS.

JOSEPH TUCKER,

Importer of Real Lace Shawls and Rich Lace Goods, No. 680 Broadway, East River National Bank

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW STYLES.

Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGEN'S, Nos. 880 and 672 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 736 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's outfits, ladies' dress costumes, racks, dresses, cans, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes, Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every description.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT RETAIL DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRTS, No.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$90
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.....Oct. 17
MALTA.....Oct. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY
IOWA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO, (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN.....Grogan.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK.....Thompson.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA.....Prowse.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 20th of October, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Passengers are requested to be on board about 11 o'clock.
The ST. LAURENT will follow the Europe, and sail Nov. 3. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND EMIGRATION OFFICES, No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.
NOTICE.
We have this day opened an office at No. 23 Broadway, for the sale of passage tickets to and from London, Liverpool and Queenstown, by steamship and sailing packet.
Drafts for £1 and upwards, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, issued on the most favorable terms.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., or No. 23 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........Nov. 3 | MONDAY.........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Oct. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
including Havana, St. Andrews, Cape Haytien, San Domingo, St. Juan, St. Thomas, St. Bartholemew, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique and Kingston.
The whole trip will occupy about one month, in the most delightful season of the year for the tropics.
Price of passage for the round trip, including stateroom and first-class table provided with every luxury:
MAIN SALOONS,
Adults.....$300
Children and servants.....250
FORWARD CABINS, (same table as above,)
Adults.....$250
Children under 10.....200
For passage and other particulars, apply to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 25.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

TO CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular Tuesday's steamer. The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, 1,500 tons, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the fine New-York built steamer *Dictator*, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. Freight received up to the hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the seaboard, railroad, and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway.....at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel.....at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LATELY subsisting between the subscribers, under the name of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
C. A. WAINWRIGHT, ROBERT C. McLEOD, } General partners.
EDWARD T. SHAW, Special partner.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of
WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.
Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.
JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of AMES & KNAPP, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. THEODORE AMES assuming the outstanding obligations and will continue the Stock Brokerage business at No. 30 Broad-st.
THEODORE AMES.
CHARLES P. KNAPP.
NEW YORK, October 18, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.
EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH the above sum, in a well-established and favorably known lumber concern; the additional capital is wanted not only to increase their present safe and growing trade, but to improve their present opportunity for insuring large profits, and can be paid in as required. Address, with real name only, LUMBER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PARTIES SEEKING A SURE BUSINESS chance to go to any part of this continent or Europe with a small capital, are referred to the advertisement of Lloyd's great Map of North and South America, in "Wants" column of to-day's *Herald*. The right to those territories are for sale, or half interest; either will be disposed of. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS REStaurant and dining-saloon down town, in a good location, with a long lease. Inquire at No 189 Pearl-st., third floor.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING-store for sale at cost. Address W. & S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives and servants will be accommodated with first-class board, elegant rooms, in a small private family, No. 101 Waverley-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 24th-st.

BOARD.—A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN OF quiet habits, who would loan $500 on security, can hear of a nice home on Staten Island so long as it would be mutually agreeable; terms moderate; charge for board to go toward the liquidation of board. Address T. R., Box No. 3,592 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish a large handsomely furnished room, with good board, in a private family living near the 5th-av., and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $30 per week; references given. Address Box No. 1,029 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child; would furnish apartments if necessary; private family preferred; first-class references. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 337 Post-office.

BOARD AND LODGINGS WANTED BY a gentleman, wife and son, six years old; central location, one room and moderate terms desired. Address E. A. G., Box No. 166 New-York *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; parlor and bedroom, and room for nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., J. T., Box No. 4,773 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PRIVATE FAMIly, No. 36 Sands-st., for married people only; two furnished rooms, front, on first floor. For cards of admission, apply to Mr. SEYMOUR, at Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York.

BOARDING-HOUSE AGENCY—AT THOM'S book-store, No. 3 Astor-place, New-York.—Room to let, furnished; a set of parlors to let, excellent for a physician or dentist. Price reduced.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM.—A GENTLEman wishes to procure a comfortable-sized and well-furnished bedroom, with partial board for himself, in a house occupied by a respectable private family, and where there are no other lodgers whatever. Answers, stating terms, &c., are to be addressed to F. REMAK, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, first-class, also single room; everything new and neat; quite convenient to hotels; on Madison-square; private family; no boarders; the best of service provided; breakfast served in private parlor if desired. Inquire at No. 19 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO GENTLEmen and two ladies, three bedrooms and sitting-room, with full board for the Winter, in a private family; terms not too extravagant; best references. Address E. D., Box No. 3,448 Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A young lady, a teacher, desires a home in an educated Christian family in Brooklyn. Any family disposed to meet such desire may address Box No. 616 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A party of gentlemen, willing to pay a liberal price for first-class accommodations, can find such with a delightful home in a strictly private family. Address X., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL ROOM together, can have good board and a comfortable home, at very reasonable rates, by applying at No. 118 2d-av., near 7th-st.

A CARD.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and extension and other rooms, with or without first-class table; fine location. No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Private table if desired.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR AND two bedrooms to let to gentlemen of quiet habits, without board, at No. 28 West 29th-st., three blocks above the Hoffman House.

THE PARLOR FLOOR AND THIRD floor containing two rooms each, very handsomely furnished, to let by a private family, with first-class board, at No. 50 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN EPISCOPAL clergyman; location 36th to 46th st., from 5th to 8th avs. A square room, with fire, required. Address R. J. BATES, Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway.

72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to one or two first-class families.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FACING south, comfortably furnished for two gentlemen, with or without board, neighborhood desirable, terms liberal, at No. 93 26th-st., four doors from Lexington-av.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board, and rooms on the second floor; terms reasonable; No. 51 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite, with board—private table if desired—at No. 57 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments to let, between Union and Madison squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, FACING THE South, with a pleasant prospect, can be had at No. 54 East 23d-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR-floor to rent, with private table, at No. 253 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR GENTLEman and wife, on first floor, with pantries and closets, with board, at No. 34 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about two hours from New-York, would take four or five boarders; board about $10. For photographic views of the place and particulars, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H.B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	17,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, Oct. 21, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7½ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all northern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, ABOUT 9 A. M., while going along Bowery and 4th-st., across the parade-ground to 6th-av. and 14th-st., a POCKET-BOOK, containing $15, the property of a poor woman. Any one returning the same to Mrs. FLANIGAN, No. 21 Pell-st., New-York, second floor, will receive a reward.

LOST—BANK-BOOK BELONGING TO JOHN Donovan upon the Seaman's Savings Bank, No. 78 Wall-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the bank.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM, THREE MILES east of Golden's Bridge, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 40 miles from the City, town of Lousisboro', County of Westchester, N. Y., containing 80 acres; cottage farm-house, double barn, granary, fine timber, inclosed and surrounded by stone fences, good water and healthy; or in parcels of 60 and 20 acres, through which is located the Housatonic, New-York and Northern Railroad; terms accommodating. For further particulars apply to the owner at the residence of WM. CORNELL, near Mamaroneck Station.

FOR SALE—THOSE REMAINING UNSOLD OF those magnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York; commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas. The street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE— Two neat and comfortable two-story and attic brick houses in fee, in good order; Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge, near Grand-st.; lots 25 feet by 75 feet each. Also, 4 lots north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., full size; a portion of the money can remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 221 Pearl-st., executors of estate of Mrs. C. Donaldson.

NEWARK, N. J., FIVE MINUTES FROM Market-st. depot, three-story frame house with two-story extension; house 22 front and 58 deep, lot 28 front by 106 deep; house new with all modern improvements, parlor, dining-room and kitchen same floor; finest quality grapes and pears. Call at No. 65 Pine-st. on and after Monday, Oct. 22, between 11 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT MODERN three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; good neighborhood; has all improvements, and is in perfect order; possession Nov. 1; part of furniture may be purchased. Price $9,000, part of which may remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE (nearly new,) country seat, delightfully located on Staten Island, near railroad depot; fine, commodious dwelling, outbuildings, and about five acres land; ground high; splendid view of the bay; choice fruit trees. Price $8,500; furnished, $10,500. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, A VERY DEsirable country seat, outbuildings and cottage, 20 miles from the City; 24 acres, large pear orchard and vineyard in fine bearing; 2,000 feet water-front on the Hudson; location very fine. Particulars by W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30.000 CASH.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house in good order, not higher up town than 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; possession on or before May next; communications treated as confidential. Address Box No. 1,820 New-York Post-office, stating locality, size, price and where an interview may be had. Lot must be in fee.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, NOV. 1, AT 12, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a handsome three-story and basement house, No. 45 Wilson-st., Williamsburgh, ten minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Inquire at No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 286 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 116 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN NEAR MILLSTONE.—100 acres; good large two-story house, eleven rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; 400 grapevines and other fruit; only $7,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDson, 20 miles from the City, a neat two-story frame cottage, with lot 100x160, good well and fruit-trees; a pretty place; price $2,500. Apply to J. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., or to JOHN SHIELDS, on the property.

$8,000.—VERY CHEAP—A FACTORY, &c., with 13 acres of good land, nice pond, water power 10 to 15 horse, 12 miles from City. Terms easy. Beautiful site for villa. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 5 Beekman-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN HARLEM AND Westchester for sale; unimproved property wanted. Apply at the Harlem and Westchester Land and Insurance Agency, No. 2,000 3d-av., near Bridge. MEAD & ANNER.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A VERY DElightful building site on Harrison-st., containing four acres, well, running brook, old double house. Apply to P. W. WILDEY, No. 71 Broadway, or at Orange *Journal* office.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, ONE MILE from Tremont, a beautiful residence, with seven rooms, near the river; lot 50x150 feet, with plenty of fruit; price $4,000. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over Citizens' Savings Bank, N. Y.

A SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID FARM AT MEtuchen, N. J.; 70 acres choice land, large new modern buildings, fences in perfect order; improvements guaranteed to be worth $3,000; price only $11,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the IIId Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE— Some of the most desirable lots on 5th and 8th avs., fronting the Central Park, and also on the adjacent streets. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—A STRICTly first-class extra large four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with or without lot and stable, for sale at a low price.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 51ST, 52D AND 53D STS., between 5th and 6th avs.; for sale in plots to suit purchasers; 4 lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN ON ST. FELIX-ST. a neat new three-story brick house with all the improvements; price $7,500; immediate possession.
THOS. WELWOOD, No. 149 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-sized brown stone house in West 21st-st., near 5th-av., with furniture, for sale or to rent; possession immediately. JAMES W. ARBONA, No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SNUG cottage house with ten rooms, large lot, gas and water, in first-class neighborhood; price $6,000; possession Nov. 1. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, 24 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMplete cottage on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES—WITH FROM one to three acres of ground, for sale, within one hour of New-York. Prices ranging from $4,000 to $10,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—IF YOU DESIRE TO PURchase or to sell a first-class residence in New-York, Harlem or Westchester County, communicate, without delay, with EXPERIENCE, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

PARK-AV. LOT FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST corner 37th-st.; one of the best lots on Murray Hill. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—ALBANY-ST., 19x58 feet; $12,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., thirty-five minutes from New-York. GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.
This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautifully laid out garden in the midst of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages as to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. There are large and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.
The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of Genera Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court o Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL—SYMPHONY-SOIREES.
THEO. THOMAS'S SYMPHONY-SOIREES.
THIRD SEASON—1866-67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY-SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.
SOLOISTS:
MISS ANTONIA HENNE (her first appearance),
MR. WILLIAM MASON.
PROGRAMME:
Vorspiel—"Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg," (new).....Wagner
Aria—"Che faro senza Euridice, (Orphee).....Gluck
Concerto for Piano, G, op. 58.....Beethoven
Rondo—"Non piu mesta," (Cenerentola).....Rossini
Symphony, C.....Schubert
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SEVENTY PERFORMERS, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS.
TICKETS, INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT, $1 50. Can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at the Theatre Ticket-offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS, can now obtain them at Irving Hall, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.
EIGHTH SUNDAY CONCERT, Oct. 21, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
The following brilliant array of talent will appear:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mlle. CAMILLA URSO, The celebrated Violinist.
Mr. J. POLLACK, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor,
AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA OF FORTY SOLO PERFORMERS.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THE GREAT MAGICIAN.
THIRTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF M. HARTZ,
The most wonderful illusionist of the age,
AT DODWORTH HALL, EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. Hartz. Also
THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
and the WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.
Tickets 50 cents; Children half price.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT, IN COSTUME,
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, OCT. 20.
Doors open at 9½. To begin at 10 o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 20,
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear in four different characters: First, in Carl von Holtei's drama,
HANS JUERGE; OR, THE STRING OF BEADS.
Second, in August von Kotzebue's comedy,
DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN, (The Unfortunate.)
As LEBRECHT FALK.
HIPPOLIT FALK. CHARLES FANCON.
NOTICE—Tickets stamped Oct. 18, are good only for this (Saturday) evening, Oct. 20, and tickets stamped Oct. 20 will be good only for Thursday, Oct. 25, or the money refunded at the Box-office, at the holder's option.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Oct. 21.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. NATALIE SEELY,
MLLE. NATALIE SEELY,
the very talented and celebrated Prima Donna, from the Grand Opera House, Hanover.
First appearance of the popular English Tenor,
MR. HENRY MATTISON.
THE GERMANIA GLEE CLUB.
THE GERMANIA GLEE CLUB.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY MEMBERS.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF.....Conductor.
MLLE. SEELY will sing grand aria from "La Favorita" and grand aria from "Semiramis."
☞ Entire programme will be announced in the journals of TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P.M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

RISTORI—ELIZABETH.—A FEW FRONT boxes for the matinee can be had at the theatre ticket office, reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Members are respectfully requested to hand into the Secretary their badges of membership, in order to compare them with the official list as speedily as possible.
JOHN B. IRVING,
OCT. 16, 1866. Secretary A. J. C.

TO LET.

TO LET IN HARLEM—FIVE FIRST-CLASS stores, with double fronts, underneath the new building fronting on 4th-av. and 129th-st., known as the National Hall. These stores measure 18 feet by 44 feet, have lofty ceilings, gas and water, and open in the rear upon a wide piazza and comfortable yard; the footpath in front is 20 feet wide and flagged; there are capacious cellars underneath, the entrances to which are handsomely railed in. The fact that these stores are beneath the National Hall, a place of first-class public entertainment, ought to be sufficiently suggestive to traders of the value of the location; rents moderate. Inquire, on the premises, for Mr. A. D. MYER, or at J. T. Thomson's jewelry-store, No. 421 Broadway, where a plan of the stores and the National Hall may be seen.

ORANGE.—TO RENT A HOUSE IN FIRST-rate order, and well furnished, on high ground, six minutes' walk from railroad-station; it contains 11 rooms, has range, a brick furnace, and gas; from Nov. 1; rent $150 per month. Apply to BLAKEWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING UP TOWN, between 5th and Madison-avs., would let their front rooms on second and third stories, to a family of three or five, if the right sort of people. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address M., box No. 6,845 Post-office.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house, with all the modern improvements, furnished, coach house, stables, graperies, greenhouses, situated on Harlem River, above High Bridge, New-York City; price $300 per month. Inquire of RICHARD F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FAMILY OF adults, would like to join with an agreeable family in hiring a furnished house and sharing the expenses thereof. The best references given and expected. Address O., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO GENtlemen only, without board, a parlor and two bedrooms, elegantly furnished; best references; location, 30th-st., near 5th-av. Address R. N., Box No. 3,448 Post-office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE a handsomely furnished floor, with exclusive bath, etc., without board; location central. No. 112 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON 34th-st., a first-class wide English-basement house; very richly and fully furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY, DESIrable, genteel houses in 53d-st., half way between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Apply to FRED. WESTBROOK, on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-story house No. 111 East 60th-st., west of 3d-av.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—A FIRST-RATE BOARDING house in full operation, with bar and fixtures, lease and good will to be sold; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at No. 273 Greenwich-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 136 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.; possession now; four stalls above ground. GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON BROADway to let, without meals, to two gentlemen; price $6 per week. Apply to T. MANN, No. 61 Hudson-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO a private family only. Apply at No. 139 East 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—A PLEASANT WELL FURNISHED room at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 53 HENRY-ST., FURNISHED BEDroom to a gentleman in a private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements to rent with privilege of buying, in a good neighborhood, on the west side, not above 40th-st.; possession wanted about April 1. Address J. L. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, PART OF A house, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FACTORY OF GOOD SIZE WITHin 30 miles of City; water frontage preferred. Address with full description, M., Box No. 28 Post-office.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

J. H. SIMONDS, No. 52 Cliff-st.,
Manufacturer of
HEATING APPARATUS. Also,
SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free: patent secretary bedstead; cheap furniture in suites.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½,
The thrilling and truthful drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM,
depicting the HISTORY OF THE INEBRIATE, and exhibiting the actualities of BAR-ROOM LIFE.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

RISTORI MATINEE—FRENCH THEATRE
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12½—MATINEE—ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Admission to all parts of the house at the Matinee, $2, (with exception of Private Boxes, which can be secured at their usual price, at Chickering's, and at the Theatre.)

RISTORI—FRENCH THEATRE—MACBETH.
Second night of MACBETH | Director.....J. GRAU
Last night but two of the Ristori season before the departure of the company for Boston. RISTORI'S Ticket Office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway. Seats secured for all the representations in advance. MONDAY—22d subscription night, Oct. 22. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Lady Macbeth. Proscenium boxes, containing four seats, $20; private boxes, four seats, $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress-circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle 75 cts. In Brooklyn—Ristori—Thursday next "Macbeth."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SIXTH GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK EVERY EVENING at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Last performance of Eichberg's highly successful opera bouffe,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
In preparation, Buckstone's Musical Drama,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON and LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
J. E. COOKE in the PICKWICK CHARACTERS.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Trained Horses, Performing Ponies, Mules, &c.
Clowns—E. Crouesse and J. Pentland.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
Open EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Grand matinee TO-DAY (SATURDAY,) at 2 o'clock, for ladies and children; doors open at 1 o'clock. Admission to matinee, 50 and 35 cents. Evening, doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S

Immense throngs of people nightly testify hearty applause and flattering approval.	MINSTRELS, 720 BROADWAY 720. LEON BURLESQUE, MY-DE-AH RES-TOR-HER, GEORGE CHRISTY'S 5TH-AV. HELP, ALLEN'S NICODEMUS, SANDS' DANCES, KELLY'S BALLADS.	A fact. Our success is due to good artists and our earnest efforts to please.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-FIFTH SEASON, 1866-'67.
In consequence of
STEINWAYS' NEW MUSIC HALL
not being ready,
PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 1
will take place at
IRVING HALL,
(by permission of Messrs. L. F. Harrison & Co.,)
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 20, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall, at the time of rehearsal. By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,350 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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WM. STUART.....Manager.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
CROWDED HOUSES. A FURORE.
Brilliant success, before densely crowded audiences, of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who, seconded by
MR. J. C. McCULLOM AND A GREAT CAST,
has already achieved, in her personation of LADY AUDLEY,
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
The *Tribune*, Oct. 17, says of the renowned effort:
"Mrs. Bowers is a perfect representative of the character of Lady Audley. Slight and delicate in person, animated by a spiritual energy that is electrical and resistless; graced by culture, and guided by unerring taste, she reproduces the beauteous monomaniac in the form and color of life itself. Nothing can be truer or finer than her beautiful, sinuous, serpent-like simulation of ingenuous simplicity—covering, but not concealing, the wild, demoniac mood of a crazed nature. She glitters like the innocent flower; she is all freshness and softness, and grace and winning tenderness, until the latent fury is aroused, and then she is terrible as Electra herself."
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
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Supported by
W. DAVIDGE, M. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, W. A. DONALDSON, J. DUFF, Miss ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE, and others.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE NEW COMEDY
By Benjamin Webster, Junr., Esq., from the French of Victorine Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY.
having proved
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL,
will be presented this
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. H. J. Byron his last and most successful play,
£100,000,
which is in preparation, and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. [illegible], with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and distribution of characters including Mrs. Vernon, (her first appearance this season,) Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Barrett, Miss Green, Messrs. W. H. Norton, Williamson and G. Brown, (their first appearance this season,) together with Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young and Graham, (his first appearance this season,) and afterward presented alternately with
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
as follows:
TUESDAY, Oct. 23—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25—£100,000.
THE FAST FAMILY,
having continued to attract full and delighted audiences, will shortly be repeated, of which due notice will be given, and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
This SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20,
THE ONLY NIGHT OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in Dion Boucicault's drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
OR THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story, with new and elaborate scenery painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music composed and arranged by Thomas Baker, Esq., and Mr. Rivero, reproduced for this occasion only, and now presented with all its REMARKABLY MERITORIOUS CAST.
NEXT WEEK last six nights of Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement in New-York City.
MONDAY EVENING MR. JEFFERSON in comedy, farce and comic drama, "Woodcock's Little Game" and "Spitfire."
Seats may be secured from 9 till 4 P. M. daily.

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West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and G. Drivet.....Directeurs.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.
SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 1866,
LES GANACHES.
Comedy in four acts, by Victor Sardou.
Prices of admission, $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

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Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
The great Irish drama of
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
With the immensely favorite drama of the
BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.
With the celebrated LESLIE on the tight rope.

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Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
APHROSIA, THE DEMON PAGE.
MISS FANNY HERRING IN
SIX NEW AND INTERESTING CHARACTERS.
Mr. G. L. FOX IN A NEW COMIC ROLE.
PAUL JONES, PILOT OF THE GERMAN OCEAN.
EVERYBODY IN THESE GREAT PIECES.

IRVING HALL.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LA MARSEILLAISE.
COME INTO THE GARDEN MAUD.
MY PRETTY JANE.
DREAM OF THE REVELER.
"WHEN GEORGE THE IIId. WAS KING."
"I'M A SWELL!" and the "HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR."
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL
will sing the above songs in character every night this week (Saturday excepted) in their celebrated entertainment.
Last Matinee but one on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved, $1. Commence at 8.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE,
"STUDIO BUILDING,"
No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
The following celebrated
STATUES IN MARBLE,
By Mr. MOZIER, of Rome:
1. THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON; (life-size, group.)
2. "IL PENSEROSO;" (Milton.)
3. JEPTHAH'S DAUGHTER.
4. UNDINE, VEILED, RISING FROM THE CASTLE WELL.
5. THE PERI; OR, EDEN REGAINED. (Moore.)
6. POCAHONTAS.
7. THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season. Day and Evening classes.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to produce them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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Established 1823,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. C. & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.
As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

19 PIANO-FORTES AND MUSIC TAUGHT in a few lessons on the piano, singing, guitar, accordeon, concertina and violin. 19 piano-fortes for sale, from $25 to $395 each, or to let, from $2 to $8 a month, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

PIANOS, UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at moderate prices. Second-hand pianos from $100 to $250. Upright and square pianos to rent.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., near 10th-av.

MME. SOLITO DESIRES TO INFORM her friends and the public that having returned from Italy, she has resumed her profession and will give lessons in music and singing. Residence No. 1,248 Broadway, or care of BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

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A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

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Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
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Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
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Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 28½ West 29th-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS open for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

EXECUTION OF A WIFE MURDERER.

Hanging of Frank Ferris at the Tombs.

Story of the Murder and the Trial—Last Hours of the Condemned and the Final Scenes.

FRANK FERRIS, *alias* FRANCISCO FERREIRA, was executed yesterday morning at the Tombs for the murder of his wife, MARY FERRIS, on the night of Sept. 9, 1864. The murderer was a Portuguese, 36 years of age, and was a sea-faring man. His victim was an Irish woman, the mother of three children, two of them by a former husband. FERRIS was an intemperate man, of violent temper, and often had severe quarrels with his wife. Instead of contributing to the support of his wife and children, FERRIS squandered in drink the money earned by his wife by washing and ironing. He enlisted as a private soldier in a Massachusetts regiment early in 1864, but after a few months' service was discharged for disability. He returned to New-York, resuming his old habits, and his wife refused to live with him. He became jealous, and in his drunken frenzy frequently threatened to take her life. Unfortunately those threats were not heeded, and the brutal murder was committed.

THE MURDER.

MARY FERRIS, the wife of FRANK FERRIS, occupied the top floor of the tenement-house, No. 31 James-street. She was living with her children apart from her husband. She is spoken of by some as a hard-working, industrious, patient woman. Others alleged, and her husband among the number, that she was a prostitute and a disorderly character. No evidence of this kind, however, was adduced at the trial, but a good character was given her. Her husband had been striving to insinuate himself into her lodgings for weeks, and on her refusal to live with him, had beaten her repeatedly. But a short time before the murder he had assaulted her with an ax, and inflicted such wounds upon her that her life was despaired of. At the instance of her friends she procured the arrest of her husband, and on her complaint he was sentenced to the Penitentiary. Upon the expiration of his sentence, FERRIS returned to New-York and commenced a search for his wife, but for two or three days he was unable to find her. He finally traced her to her lodgings, and on the 9th of September he called there. Mrs. FERRIS was not in and he went away. He had been drinking freely, and while in the house where his wife lived he made terrible threats against her. At one place where he called on that afternoon to inquire for her, he knelt in the middle of the room and said: "I swear by the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ that I will kill her before 9 o'clock to-night—no funning." He also swore that he would kill himself. When asked what would become of his children, he replied that they could go on the Island. He was observed during the day sharpening a knife on the curbstone in front of the house in which his wife lived. When Mrs. FERRIS returned from her work she was informed of the threats made by her husband, and, yielding to the entreaties of her friends, she removed her children and some of her things to the room of a neighbor on a lower floor of the building, where she gave the children supper and put them to bed, intending to remain there with them. About 8 o'clock in the evening, FERRIS, armed with a heavy, dull ax, went to his wife's room, and finding the door fastened broke it in with the ax. Disappointed at not finding his wife within, he commenced destroying the furniture. Mrs. FERRIS hearing the noise, and hoping to save her furniture, rushed up to her room despite the warnings of her friends. She found the door shut, and a few words were exchanged by her on one side of the door and him on the other. The door then opened, and the woman passed into the room. A moment later she appeared at the window, screaming "Murder, watch!" The policeman on duty in the street ran into the house, and, in company with others, hastened up the stairs. The door of the room was found fastened on the inside, and when FERRIS was summoned to open it he refused to do so. A threat was made to break it in, when FERRIS himself withdrew the iron bar which secured it and threw it open. When the people entered the room, a most horrible spectacle was presented to their eyes. Mrs. FERRIS was discovered lying dead upon the floor, her head dashed in with an ax. The deadly weapon, covered with blood and brains, lay by her side, and also a knife, with blood upon it. Her wretched husband stood near, dressed only in shirt and drawers, these garments all bespattered with blood. He was charged with the murder, but made no response. Upon his arm was a severe gash, bleeding profusely, and it is supposed that, after killing his wife, he had attempted self-destruction by severing the arteries in his arm. The officer took him into custody immediately, and he was locked up to answer.

THE TRIAL.

The Grand Jury having found an indictment for murder against FERRIS, he was brought up for trial before Recorder HOFFMAN at the next session of the Court. The prosecution was conducted by the District-Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, and his assistant, G. S. BELFORD, Jr., while WM. F. KINTZING, Jr., gratuitously undertook the defence. The plea set up in defence was "homicidal monomania," and the counsel ably contended that while the prisoner was generally sane, he had an irresistible desire to kill. The prisoner was examined by several eminent physicians, who testified that there were no evidences of insanity about him. The trial concluded, Recorder HOFFMAN delivered a lengthy and able charge to the Jury, dwelling especially upon the evidence regarding the sanity of the accused. The Jury were absent from the box but a short time before a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. A few days later the prisoner was again brought before the Court and sentenced to be executed on the 14th of April, 1865.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

Mr. KINTZING immediately applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of error and stay of execution, claiming the regular session of the Court which tried FERRIS had expired by limitation previous to the passing of sentence upon him. The case was then reviewed by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, each sustaining the decision of the lower Court. Sixteen months elapsed between the time of the first conviction and the day when the decision of the Court of Appeals was made known. The Supreme Court then resentenced FERRIS to be executed on the 17th of August, 1866—the day on which BERNARD FRIERY was hung. Here a nice point was raised by counsel, viz.: Whether or not the Supreme Court had a right to resentence the prisoner, counsel contending that the case should be sent back to the Court which originally sentenced him. This point was argued before a full bench and decided against the counsel. The Governor was importuned for a respite, and on the representation of the spiritual advisers of the condemned man that he was unprepared to die, a respite of two months was granted. BERNARD FRIERY was executed on the day which had been fixed for the execution of both, and his death affected FERRIS very much.

FERRIS IN PRISON.

Previous to his having been sentenced to death FERRIS was a tractable, well-behaved inmate of the Tombs. His conduct was so unexceptionable that, for a time, he was employed as a "tier boy," to attend to the calls of prisoners in one of the corridors. After his sentence was pronounced it became necessary to confine him in one of the condemned cells. He became querulous and fault-finding, complaining of the treatment he had received from his counsel, from the Court, from witnesses, from his keepers, and from the physicians who attended him. He evinced a vindictiveness that at times was almost fiendish. He denounced his murdered wife, his sister-in-law, and all with whom he had come in contact about the time of the murder. He claimed to have been crazy at the time the deed was committed, and positively affirmed that he did not recover his senses until he had been in the Tombs several weeks. He thought this was a sufficient excuse for his crime, and that he should therefore be unconditionally released. He was not satisfied that his counsel was endeavoring to procure a commutation of his sentence, but wanted to be restored to liberty at once. Our reporter conversed with him on several occasions recently, but never heard him express one word of regret for the brutal murder he had committed. He always spoke of his wife as a "bad woman," who had turned his house into a brothel, and of her sister as being the instigator of all the trouble between them. He said that when he came home from the army he found his wife and several prostitutes living together, and that his wife was keeping company with a soldier. In order to get rid of him she caused him to be arrested three times as a deserter, and each time he was released, after a long imprisonment, on the charge being found to be false. FERRIS said that he did not want to marry her in the first place, but that she persuaded him to live with her, and that when he found she was with child he married her. These statements are contradicted by the evidence of the witnesses, who testified to the honesty and industry of Mrs. FERRIS.

On one occasion recently a quantity of strychnine was found concealed in his looking-glass, and still later an apple in which he had secreted the phosphorus and brimstone from half a box of matches. No doubt was entertained of his determination to commit suicide if no reprieve came for him. During the last few weeks Fathers DURANQUET and MCKENNA have been in constant attendance upon him, striving to bring his mind to a proper consideration of his position. After laboring with him for weeks they were forced to ask the Governor, as before stated, for a respite, on the ground that he was not prepared to die. Two months longer they attended upon him, assisted in their holy offices by the Sisters of Mercy, but still his vindictiveness seemed unsubdued, notwithstanding his statement that he forgave all his enemies. On Thursday evening he repeated to our reporter the statements above given, and desired that his denunciations of his keepers and others should be printed. He had intended to make a speech at the gallows, but was persuaded not to do so by the clergymen.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

On Thursday afternoon all the arrangements for the execution were perfected by Sheriff KELLY. The scaffold, on which several murderers have been executed, was erected in the usual place, near the entrance to the female prison. FERRIS was removed from the cell which he had so long occupied to one in a distant part of the building, where the noise made by the workmen in putting up the gallows could not reach his ears. During Thursday he was confined, at his own request, in a cell with JERRY O'BRIEN, the young man who murdered his mistress in Greene-street. A number of persons called to see him, with whom he conversed freely, and even cheerfully. He said he was prepared to die, although he felt that his heart was innocent of any crime. In the afternoon his three children were brought to see him, and the interview was a most affecting one. He was particularly tender toward the youngest, his own, a little cripple five years of age. Before bidding them farewell he made them kneel down and repeat a prayer with him. He then clasped them, frantically pressed them to his breast, and hurried them from his cell. The night was spent mostly in company with Fathers DURANQUET and MCKENNA, only a few hours being given to sleep.

UNDER THE GALLOWS.

Yesterday morning about 200 persons gathered within the walls of the prison to witness the execution. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, was in attendance with a force of 150 policemen, for the purpose of preserving order within and without the prison. The clergymen were saying the last prayers in company with the prisoner in his cell as the spectators were assembling. Sheriff KELLY was with him also most of the morning, and superintended his dressing for the scaffold. The fatal cord was adjusted about his neck, and the black cap was fitted to his head by Mr. GEORGE ISAACS, upon whom the duty of executioner devolves. FERRIS then bade good bye to all present, and everything being in readiness the solemn procession moved toward the gallows, FERRIS walking between Sheriff KELLY and Mr. ISAACS, preceded by the clergymen. As they emerged from the cell the condemned man began singing, in a clear and distinct voice, a Portuguese hymn, usually sung by his countrymen when the holy sacrament is being given to a dying man. He continued singing as he walked through the line of spectators, concluding the hymn as he took his place beneath the gallows. In his hand he carried an ebony crucifix, and as he ceased singing he kissed this several times. He then knelt down between the priests, the Sheriff and his assistants kneeling also, and the last prayers were said. He then rose to his feet, and on being asked if he wished to say anything, he replied that he did. In a clear voice, but in scarcely intelligible English, he spoke as follows:

HIS LAST WORDS.

My Dear Gentlemen: I am going to die, and I am innocent of the crime for which I suffer. I do not mean I did not do it, but, though my hand is guilty, my heart is innocent. But for Father DURANQUET and the good Sisters of Mercy, I would have had more to say, and give an account of some people. Good bye, my dear brothers—Amen.

He then thanked Sheriff KELLY for his kindness to him, and resumed his position under the rope. Mr. ISAACS then pulled the black cap over his face, adjusted the rope which was around his neck to that dangling from the beam and all was ready. The Sheriff, with his handkerchief, gave the signal, and with the fall of the heavy weights behind the screen, the body of FRANK FERRIS was drawn into the air. There were a few spasmodic twitchings of the limbs, a convulsive clutching of the hands, and then all was quiet. It was just 9 o'clock and 50 minutes when the weights fell, and in fifteen minutes pulsation had ceased. The body was partially lowered and examined by several physicians, and a few minutes later was taken down and deposited in a plain coffin.

BURIAL.

The body of FERRIS is to be buried in Calvary Cemetery, the Portuguese Consul having made arrangements to that effect, and defraying the expenses of burial.

THE CHILDREN.

The orphan children of FRANK FERRIS and his murdered wife have been cared for by the Catholic charitable institutions of the City. The Sisters of Mercy have taken the two girls, and the Brothers of Mercy the little crippled boy. The injury to this child was received after the incarceration of the father, and while in the care of Mrs. FERRIS' sister. The father manifested much affection for the boy, and not till recently, if ever, forgave his sister-in-law for her carelessness in permitting the child to fall out of a window.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Over $5,000 Worth of Imported Goods Stolen from a Jersey City Pier—The Greater Portion Recovered—Nearly all the Thieves Arrested and Held for Examination.

Some time during the night of the 10th inst. two large cases of laces and other valuable white goods, valued at over $5,000, the property of Messrs. RICE & GOLDENBERG, of No. 391 Broadway, were stolen from the pier belonging to the Hamburg line of steamships, at Jersey City. The goods had been discharged during the previous day from the steamship *Saxonia*, and it was supposed that some one of the professional gangs of thieves, who infest the wharves and piers, had carried off the cases in small boats, as is usual with river pirates. Information was given to the Jersey City Police, who communicated with the Metropolitan Police authorities. The result was, that Detectives FARLEY and WILSON were detailed to work up the case. They had succeeded in getting on the track, and were working along cautiously, when they were informed by a Mr. LANG, who does business in Canal-street, that he had purchased some goods, which he believed to be stolen. LANG had taken the precaution of giving his note for thirty days in payment for the goods. At an interview with the merchant the officers ascertained that he had purchased the goods which had been identified by the owners as a portion of those contained in the missing bales from M. H. LEVY, of No. 303 Broadway. LEVY was accordingly visited, when he stated that he had received the goods from JOSEPH ALEXANDER, also of No. 303 Broadway, for whom he had frequently sold goods on commission. ALEXANDER's premises were duly searched, and a portion of the missing goods discovered therein. ALEXANDER stated that he had purchased these goods from JACOB LATHER *alias* Nuger, who is said to be extensively engaged in receiving stolen goods. NUGER was questioned by the detectives, when he stated that he received the goods from MARY WHITE, *alias* Maggie Shannon, residing in East Fortieth-street. MARY was visited in turn, and was found in possession of a large quantity of the stolen property. During these investigations the detectives arrested LEVY, ALEXANDER, LATHER, MARY SHANNON and her reported husband, JOHN STUART, but they failed to discover any more of the goods, the value of those recovered being about $3,000. All the prisoners are well known to the police as receivers and suspicious characters, and the detectives state that they are in possession of complete evidence against nearly all concerned.

The five prisoners were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Alderman COMAN, acting magistrate at the Tombs, who granted a temporary commitment, and remanded the accused to the custody of the Police to await further examination. Meanwhile the detectives are in search of the remaining $2,000 worth of goods still missing, and, it is understood, with fair prospects of success. While ferreting out the guilty parties, the officers encountered unusual difficulty in achieving success, having been engaged therein over a week, and only closed the case on Thursday night. Their natural shrewdness and energetic perseverance, however, worked wonders.

Sale of St. John's Park.

It would appear that the fate of St. John's Park, so long doubtful, has been at last decided. We understand that all right and title to the same has been purchased by the Hudson River Railway Company for $1,000,000. This property has been to capitalists for many years a bunch of the very sourest grapes, as it was so hemmed in by guardians that to reach it even with many hundred thousand dollars was found impossible. As it long ago ceased to be looked upon as an ornament to the City, and if a "lung" at all, not by any means a sound one, it might be supposed that the difficulty in disposing of it should not have been a great one; but when it is remembered that each owner of the property on the square which bounds it had also an interest in the park itself equivalent to the value of his holding, the difficulty in arriving at a sale will be more easily understood.

The number of private dwellings on the quadrangle is about forty, nearly all of which were owned by separate owners; each of these had an equal interest in the inclosed area opposite their dwellings. In addition to the claims thus held by private individuals, was that of the Trustees of Trinity Church, who had their rights represented to the extent of the frontage line of St. John's Church. These joint claimants had necessarily to agree to a sale and to its terms before any action could be taken toward the consummation of a sale. Hence the fact that, although the property has been negotiated for at different times and by different individuals during several years, no conclusion was arrived at, the parties concerned failing to agree.

At last it appears that the desired unanimity has been brought about. St. John's Park passes into the possession of the Hudson River Railroad Company, St. John's Church (or the parent Trinity) being enriched by the sum of $400,000, its share, and the owners of dwellings on the quadrangle, receiving for each lot covered by their property about $13,000—the grand total purchase-money, as above stated, amounting to a million of dollars.

As a result of the erection of the Railway buildings there will be, of course, the rapid conversion of private residences on the square into places of trade, increasing, possibly, several hundred per cent. the value of each lot. This increase in the value of their holdings, with the $13,000 bonus for the cession of the little bit of landscape opposite, ought to satisfy the good people, not only as to the wisdom of the original investment, but with the progress of things generally, even when it entails the necessity of moving up town for a fine prospect and good air. We understand the somewhat difficult negotiation which led to the settlement of this affair was carried to its successful issue by JNO. JAY CISCO, Esq.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mass Meeting of the Brooklyn Democracy.

The Democracy of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, held a mass meeting in the Court-street Wigwam, last evening, to listen to a speech from Ex-Gov. MARVIN, United States Senator-elect of Florida. The Wigwam was about two-thirds full. Senator MARVIN addressed the audience in a lengthy speech, in which he argued that the Republican Party were attempting to perpetuate themselves in power by keeping up a broken Union. They were now excluding from the Union ten States that were as loyal as any ten States in the country. At the close of the war those States were left without a Government. Provisional Governments were appointed temporarily to enable the people to form a regular State movement. These provisional governments had called State Conventions which had annulled the ordinances of secession as the first thing done, and then finding slavery demoralized they had formally abolished that, although it was the opinion of the ablest lawyers of the South that the proclamation of LINCOLN, abolishing slavery, was null and void. The speaker entered into an argument to show that the proclamation was illegal and of no binding effect on the South; that the President had no more right to take away the slave property of Southern men by proclamation than he had to take away their houses and lands. No Southern statesman, therefore, had so far stultified himself as to admit the constitutionality of LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, but inasmuch as they had found Slavery demoralized after a four years' war carried on in its defence, they did not feel like fighting the question still further in the courts, and therefore voluntarily abolished it through their Legislatures. They also ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, thereby voluntarily putting it out of their power to restore the system, which they might otherwise have done. That amendment could not have prevailed had it not been for one or more of these ten States, and he therefore claimed for them the credit of abolishing Slavery throughout the United States. And now, after having done all this, they were refused admission into Congress; but still further conditions were imposed upon them. They were now asked to ratify another amendment to the Constitution. He would say here to-night that not one of those ten States would ever ratify the proposed amendments—not in five years, not in ten years, not in twenty years. And he further maintained that they ought not to ratify them. The speaker here read the third section of the amendments prohibiting those who had previous to the rebellion taken an oath to support the United States Constitution, and had afterward given aid to the rebellion from holding office. This was the section that he said they ought not to ratify, and the reason he gave was that it applied to all who had ever at any time, however long previous to the rebellion, taken an oath to support the Constitution, from holding office, while it did not affect those who drew up the ordinances of secession and voted for them, nor yet the high officers of the Confederate Government, unless they had previously held an office that required them to take the oath. Cabinet officers, therefore, of the Confederate Government might escape the provision while a justice of the peace, who held office 30 years ago, would come under its ban. As he had before stated, not one of the ten States would now ratify that amendment, and he wished to know of SUMNER, WADE, SHERMAN, STEVENS and other leaders of the Republican Party, what they proposed to do with the States if they refused. Were they to be kept out of the Union five, ten or twenty years? If so, he fancied the party would have an elephant on their hands that it would puzzle them to know what to do with. He had heard that their plan was to organize new State Governments that would ratify the Amendment; and to do this they were going to disfranchise all those who opposed the Amendment, and let the negro vote. Senator MARVIN here spoke at some length about the pretended loyalty of the negro, which he said was all bosh. The negro did not know what loyalty meant. He was loyal only to the State where he was born, and to the master who had fed and clothed him. He was merely a big, overgrown, jolly, greasy child, and hundreds of negroes had wept when they found they were free, and had no master to take care of them. One old blind nigger said to him, "Massa Gubner, whose gwine to take care of old blind Tom?" The people of the South were not going to permit these people to take part in the Government or to vote at the polls. Any attempt to subjugate the white people of the South, and to place them under the rule of the negroes, would produce such bloodshed as had not yet been seen. The thing was attempted at New-Orleans. The speaker here entered into a long explanation of the New-Orleans massacre of Union men, and attempted to excuse the same, although he said that, in his opinion, the police of that city had acted very badly, and he did not wish to be considered their apologist. While speaking on this subject many of the audience left the Wigwam, and after adverting to one or two other subjects, the speaker took his seat.

Brief speeches were then made by one or two other speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

Brooklyn Democratic Ward Nominations.

The Democratic Ward Primaries were held on Thursday night, and the following gentlemen were nominated for the offices named:

Aldermen—Second Ward, Hugh McLaughlin; Fourth, William M. Harris; Sixth, James O'Brien; Eighth, C. W. Daniels; Tenth, Jacob I. Bergen; Twelfth, Dennis O'Keefe; Fourteenth, Philip Brady; Sixteenth, Herman L. Guck; Eighteenth, Joseph B. Martin; Twentieth, Wm. G. Cooper.

Supervisors—First Ward, Cortland Sprague; Third, A. J. Smith; Fifth, Peter Donnelly; Seventh, no election; Ninth, James Cassaday; Eleventh, James J. Howell.

The following candidates were nominated as Constables: Second Ward, George Colgan; Sixth, Thomas Keating; Tenth, Benjamin F. Gardner; Twelfth, John Hughes; Fourteenth, Patrick McGlinn; Eighteenth, John Ruoff.

Radical Republican Convention.

The Fifth Congressional District Union Convention met last evening and organized by electing JOHN R. LAWRENCE, Chairman, and WILLIAM BOECKEL, Secretary. After appointing a committee to confer with other Conventions, the Convention adjourned to Wednesday evening without making a nomination.

Republican Meeting at Mount Kisco.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Party was held at Totten's Hall, Mount Kisco, on Wednesday night. Hon. HENRY A. STANTON, Mr. HUBBELL and ELLIOT C. COWDEN were among the speakers.

Tenth Congressional District Nomination.

The Tenth Congressional Democratic Convention was held at Nyack on Thursday afternoon last, and WILLIAM RADFORD, of Yonkers, the present incumbent was nominated for reelection.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The following nominations for Assemblymen were made by the Tammany Democracy last evening:

First District—Col. Michael Murphy.
Second District—Constantine Donano.
Third District—John Hayes.
Fourth District—John Galvin.
Fifth District—Chas. Blauvelt.
Sixth District—Jacob Siebacher.
Seventh District—Frank A. Ransom
Eighth District—James Reed.
Ninth District—Adjourned to this evening.
Tenth District—John Dimond.
Eleventh District—N. Hill Fowler.
Twelfth District—Henry Woltman.
Thirteenth District—Adjourned to this evening.
Fourteenth District—Thomas J. Creamer.
Fifteenth District—Alexander Frear.
Sixteenth District—James Irving.
Seventeenth District—Alexander Ward.
Eighteenth District—John Duffy.
Nineteenth District—John E. Develin.
Twentieth District—Adjourned to Monday evening next.
Twenty-first District—Adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

Regular Republican Congressional Nominations.

The following Congressional nominations were made by the regular Republican Party last evening:

Fourth District—Adjourned to Wednesday.
Fifth District—Enos Elliot.
Sixth District—Thos. E. Stewart.
Seventh District—No nomination.
Eighth District—No meeting held. Time of meeting will be advertised.
Ninth District—Adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Central Park Music.

The Central Park Committee announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park on Saturday next, the 20th inst., commencing at 3 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

Part 1.—1. March, *Hamm*. 2. Overture, L'Macon, *Auber*. 3. Oft in the Stilly Night. 4. Venus Reigen Waltz, *Gung'l*.

Part 2.—5. Grand March from "Il Trovatore," *Verdi*. 6. Overture, Alessandro Stradella, *Flotow*. 7. Fest Quadrille, *Carl Faust*. 8. Grand Selection from "Martha," *Flotow*.

Part 3.—9. March, Falling Leaves, *Dodworth*. 10. Fantasia on Scotch and Irish Airs, *Sparth*. 11. "Three Guardsmen" Waltz, *Thos. Baker*. 12. Avalanche Galop, *Tinney*.

Presbyterian Synod of New-York.

The Synod of New-York has just adjourned, after a very pleasant meeting of that body, held at Newburgh. The Synod convened on Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. SPROLES,) and was opened with a sermon by Rev. WILSON PHRANER, of Sing Sing, the last Moderator present. Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, of Huntingdon, L. I., was elected Moderator for the present year, and Rev. WM. LINN, of Rondout, Clerk. The attendance on the part of ministers and elders was good. An interesting missionary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. WM. IRWIN, Rev. Mr. MORRISON, and Rev. Dr. LOWRIE. On Wednesday morning Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE appeared, with his elder, D. G. EATON, Esq., of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, as representatives of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. Prof. EATON was one of the signers of the celebrated Declaration and Testimony passed by the Presbytery of Louisville defying the authority of the General Assembly. The Synod, in accordance with the explicit instructions of the Assembly, ordered the Clerk not to enrol the name of Prof. EATON. To this action Dr. VAN DYKE presented a protest, previously prepared, which protest, however, in view of the full discussion of the subjects to which it related by the General Assembly and by the periodicals of the church, was not regarded as requiring an answer. The vote on behalf of Dr. VAN DYKE and his Elder was only 7, in a Synod of nearly 200 members.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Nassau, held during the session of the Synod, precisely the same operation took place, and Dr. VAN DYKE and his Elder withdrew from the body.

Rev. Dr. JUSTICE, of Jersey City, was elected Stated Clerk of the Synod, in the place of Rev. Dr. KREBS, resigned, and Rev. Mr. POMROY Permanent Clerk, in the place of Rev. Mr. WELLS, of Brooklyn, who refused a reëlection.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman Coman.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND RING.

DAVID CARSON, of No. 35 Amity-street, went with some friends to a disreputable house in Crosby-street, near Bleecker, and there met MOLLIE MARSHALL and HATTIE BRISCOE. As CARSON had a $1,000 diamond ring on his finger, Miss MOLLIE took a great fancy to it, and requested the wearer to permit her to look at the jewel. He laughingly complied, took it off and handed it to MOLLIE; as he did so it slipped from his fingers and rolled on the carpet; a general scramble ensued, when both girls left the room, but the ring could not be found. As Mr. CARSON was unable to find the ring he proceeded to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and informed Capt. WILLIAMSON of the facts in the case, requesting action therein. The Captain detailed Officers MULLIGAN and GAVICAN for the purpose, when they proceeded to the house and made another search of the parlor, but failed to find the lost ring. Both MOLLIE and HATTIE were arrested and locked up. Yesterday morning a strange man went to Mr. CARSON and offered to return the ring if he would agree not to proceed any further in the prosecution of the prisoners, but Mr. CARSON declined doing so, as he did not wish to compound a felony. The ring was returned to Mr. CARSON during yesterday. In the meantime the prisoners were arraigned before the Court and committed for trial.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer BRADLEY, of the Third Precinct, arrested PATRICK AVERILL yesterday, whom he found driving a horse and cart through the streets, the horse having a sore back, and the cart being loaded with twenty-one hundred pounds of merchandise. The overloaded and suffering horse vainly endeavored to obey the behests of his driver, but failed, and fell down in Broadway. On being brought before the magistrate the prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

MARTIN FOSS was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of stealing a watch and chain valued at $57, and some minor articles, from JULIUS TENCHNER, of No. 190 Hester-street. When arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner confessed his guilt, and was therefore committed for trial, in default of bail.

LARCENY OF STEREOTYPE PLATES.

Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested PATRICK BRENNAN, a carman, on a charge of stealing a box of stereotype plates, valued at $250, the property of DAVID B. IVISON, of No. 48 Walker-street. The larceny was committed on the 1st inst. It appears that the accused received the plates from Mr. IVISON, who ordered him to take them to a house in Greene-street, instead of which he took them to the junk-shop of EDWARD MARTIN, in North Moore-street, and sold them as old metal for $3 25. On his arrest BRENNAN confessed his guilt. MARTIN was also arrested as a receiver of stolen goods, and both the prisoners were required to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 each to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Thursday afternoon MICHAEL MAHER, aged 18 years, entered the exchange office of DAVID LOUFER, No. 52 Greenwich-street, and leaping over the counter, took from a shelf three $50 treasury notes, then regained the door, and started at a rapid pace down the street. He was followed by the proprietor, an officer and several citizens, but he succeeded in escaping. The same evening Detective MCKEEVER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, succeeded in arresting the daring young thief, and locked him up in the Liberty-street Station-house. Yesterday morning Mr. LOUFER fully identified the prisoner, and he was committed for trial. The stolen money was not recovered.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

On the morning of the 18th instant, about 3 o'clock, Officer COOPER, of the Tenth Precinct, while patroling his beat, discovered that a shutter had been removed from the window of the liquor-store No. 42 Market-street, and a pane of glass broken in the same. Suspecting that there was something wrong, he entered the store and made diligent search about it for anything that might tend to explain the breaking of the glass in the window and the removal of the shutter. Upon going behind the bar he found a man carefully secreted under some old bottles beneath the counter. He immediately seized him, dragged him out, and took him to the Station-house, from whence he was taken yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed him for examination. The prisoner is a young man, and gave his name as GEORGE VAN NESS.

CHARGE OF THEFT.

A young Irish girl, named CATHARINE LAFFY, was brought before the magistrate yesterday, upon two charges of theft. The first of these was preferred by ELLEN MCKENNA, who resides at No. 432 East Thirteenth street. She charges that the prisoner came to her house on Tuesday last and carried away a number of articles of ladies' wear, valued at $10, which had been given to her by the owner to be washed. It appears that CATHARINE gave the stolen articles to one BRIDGET MCCLUSKY to pawn them, and she did so, but afterwards delivered up the tickets to Mrs. MCKENNA, and at the same time revealed to her the whole matter.

Charge No. 2 Was brought by PHILIP WALSH, a resident of No. 97 East Eleventh-street, who swears that on Friday, the 12th inst., he gave Catharine the material with which to make him a pair of pantaloons, instead of doing which she pawned it and never accounted for it to the owner. The Justice held her to bail in the sum of $600 to answer the charge.

HOW SULLIVAN GETS HIS BOOTS.

RICHARD MITCHELL keeps a boot and shoe store at No. 206 Division-street. According to his affidavit made before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday, it would appear that a man named EDWARD SULLIVAN came into his store yesterday morning and asked to see a pair of boots. The clerk showed him several pairs, but it was impossible to suit him—he didn't see anything that was just exactly what he wanted, so he went away without purchasing. Shortly afterward a pair of boots was missed by the proprietor, who went out to search for the thief. He had not gone far before he saw his customer, SULLIVAN, sitting on a stoop, trying on the new boots. He thereupon called a police officer, who arrested the guilty man. He was committed for examination without bail.

CLEARING HIS NEIGHBOR'S WARDROBE.

Another SULLIVAN, whose Christian name is MICHAEL, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing four pairs of pantaloons, valued at $20; a vest, at $1; and a coat, at $3, from the rooms of CHRISTIAN HEINRICH, at No. 41 Division-street, who caught him coming out of the same with the goods in his possession. He was committed for examination.

JUST IN TIME.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. MARTIN THILL, who is the agent for the tenement house No. 127 Canal-street, went there for the purpose of seeing a tenant named JOSEPH BAULDOFF on some business. What was his surprise, on entering Mr. BAULDOFF's apartments, to find a strange man standing by an open trunk, and before him a large sheet, in which he had placed four coats, five pairs of pantaloons, two shirts and a hat, valued altogether at about $300. He asked the man what he was doing there, and as his replies were not satisfactory he caused his arrest, and had him taken before the magistrate, who committed him for trial. The prisoner's name is JAMES ROBELI.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, as an empty carriage was being driven through Mercer-street, and when near Amity, a lad who was just returning from school, saw a man, whose name was afterward ascertained to be DOLIN KING, run quickly up to the vehicle, and snatch therefrom a satchel, with which he coolly walked away. The school boy followed him, and soon caused his arrest. The stolen satchel has a silver plate on it, upon which are engraved the words, "Biddle, 1,628 Walnut-street, Phila." The thief was committed for trial.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

TILL TAPPING.

Business at this Court has been very dull for the last two or three weeks, scarcely a case worthy of note coming before it. The only felony charge yesterday was against a little boy named JOHN KELLY, who, it is alleged, entered the grocery store of FRANCIS M. PENNELL, No. 562 Third-avenue, and slyly going behind his counter, helped himself to about $5 that was in the drawer. He was committed for examination.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE ATLANTIC AND MUTUAL MATCH—CORRECTION.

An annoying blunder occurred in our account of this match, in yesterday's TIMES, through the omission of CHAPMAN's name in the score. As corrected, the score is as follows:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Zeller, 1st b.	2	2	Pearce, r. f.	2	6
Reed, r. f.	4	2	Smith, s. s.	0	7
Hunt, s. s.	2	4	Start, 1st b.	1	4
Patterson, c. f.	2	4	Chapman, l. f.	4	3
Hatfield, l. f.	4	2	Orane, 2d b.	1	5
Martin, p.	3	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	6	1
Waterman, 3d b.	3	3	Mills, c.	4	3
Jewett, c.	3	3	Galvin, c. f.	4	2
McMahon, 2d b.	4	2	Zettlein, p.	5	3
Total	27	24	Total	27	34

UNION VS. HUDSON RIVER.

The Hudson River Club, of Newburgh, visit Morrisania to-day to play the Union Club of that place. Game called at 1 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD NOTICE.—Mr. Bennett, in referring to KNOX, characterizes him "as the one that makes such good hats and sells alike at so low a price," which is very correct, as far as it goes. Those who doubt the statement should visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and be convinced.

[Advertisement.]

A new and valuable article, prepared expressly for ladies', gentlemen's and children's morocco, kid, calf and patent leather shoes, rendering leather soft, pliable and durable. Inquire for FRANK MILLER'S PALE PRESERVATIVE. For sale by E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europe	Oct. 20	New-York	Havre.
America	Oct. 20	New-York	Bremen.
Bavaria	Oct. 20	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Boston	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Oct. 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Arago	Oct. 27	New-York	Havre.
William Penn	Oct. 27	New-York	London.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Washington	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Napoleon III	Oct. 11	Havre	New-York.
China	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Oct. 13	Hamburg	New-York.
City of London	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Crusader, from Kingston, Jam.—Dr. Peter McLaren, wife, 2 children and servant, Alfred De Cordova, Edward Kinkard, Rev. H. Melville, Henry Ford, Mrs. Waterford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 16 | Sun sets.... 5 13 | Moon sets.... 2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 05 | Gov. Island. 4 54 | Hell Gate.... 6 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co; Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, G. Mackenzie.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Thetis, Waldon, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Success, Chase, Mobile, Walsh & Carver; Republik, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen, Unkart & Co.; Royal Saxon, (Br.,) Knight, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Gazelle, Black, Barbados, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; A. Pendergast, (Br.,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro, via Elizabethport, Pendergast Bros.; Molly, (Prus.,) Wurstholf, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Ridcout, (Br.,) Murchie, St. Andrew's, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Brazilian, (Br.,) Green, Cork via Philadelphia, Peniston & Co.; Marianne III., (Port.,) Pulhert, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Oder, (Ham.,) Winzen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Matron, Hillman, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Justina, (Hol.,) Donwes, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Globe, (Br.,) Loomer, Cork, via Philadelphia, Peniston & Co.

Schooners Eclipse, Strout, Morehead City, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Inagua, J. Eneas; Enchantress, Blatchford, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Mansanilla, Miller & Houghton; E. Brainerd, Wells, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Thomas Ransom, Burley, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Amelia, Beebe, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Humming Bird, Coe, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steamship Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans Oct. 6, and Key West Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Has had very severe weather the entire passage. She brings from Key West Capt. Wm. Owens and four men of the bark Ambrosine, of Plymouth, before reported foundered at sea Oct. 2. Oct. 17, Mrs. Mary Wohl, died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Crusader, (Br.,) Peters, Kingston, Jam., Oct. 6, via Port-au-Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz. Had strong N. E. winds the whole passage. Oct. 14, saw ship Romance, bound S.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., via Frying Pan Shoals, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. Had heavy N. E. gales the entire passage. 16th inst., blowing hard from N. E. and N. N. E., lay in Hatteras Cove 26 hours in company with steamers McClellan, of Baltimore; Pioneer, of Philadelphia; Ellie Night, of Baltimore, and three others. 17th—Wind moderating, got under way and proceeded on the passage.

Ship Casilda, Lambert, Shields 69 ds., with coal and mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had light winds down the channel to lon. 6 West, from thence had heavy W. and N. W. gales. Sept. 8, lat. 44 35, lon. 28 38, had a fearful hurricane from S. E., lasting eight hours, during which the ship was hove on her beamends, shifted cargo and carried away foretopmast with yards and sails attached, stove bulwarks, hatch-house, water-casks, cabin skylights, and filled the after cabin with water, lost and split a number of sails and washed the spars on deck adrift, drawing the bolts out of the deck. Sept. 10, lat. 45 25, lon. 29 15, spoke Swedish bark Robert Dixon, from Siam for Rotterdam, with loss of all spars except the lower masts, and they were gone above the eyes of the rigging, wanted no assistance; same time saw a ship to windward with loss of all spars but lower masts and foretopmast.

Ship Elcelsior, Pendleton, Liverpool Sept. 4, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Sam'l Thompson & Nephew. Sept. 5, Wm. Shaw, of Liverpool, carpenter, aged 38 years, while handling an old revolver accidentally shot himself in the stomach and died in three hours afterward. 15th, lat. 48 48, lon. 17, 29, spoke ship Havre, from Bremen for New-York. 19th, lat. 48 12, lon. 20 31, ship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia for Liverpool; same day, bark Ocean Gem, from Glasgow for Montreal, 24 days out. 8th inst., lat. 43 01, lon. 49, bark Energy, hence for Newry, with loss of foremast, supplied her with provisions; same time, spoke ship Nicíaux, from London for Boston, 50 days out; supplied her with provisions.

Bark Harvest Moon, (of Stockton,) Berry, Havre 65 ds., with mdse. and 120 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had 7 deaths and 5 births. Experienced strong westerly gales for 56 days.

Brig Maria, (of Hoyle,) Roach, Malaga Sept. 16, with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 17. Oct. 16, lat. 46, lon. 65, saw a brig lying to, with loss of foretopmast.

Brig Champion, (of Pictou,) Martell, Glace Bay 5 ds., with coal to Post & Small.

Brig Cicely Helen, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Taylor, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Albury, Harbor Island Sept. 29, via Delaware Breakwater Oct. 17, with salt to James Douglass. Oct. 3, lat. 35 12, lon. 74 47, encountered a heavy gale from E. N. E., and was obliged to throw overboard part of the cargo to save the vessel from foundering.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Columbia, 6 ds., with lumber to Talbot & Co.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Loper, Plymouth, N. C., with shingles to master.
Schr. Hamburg, Sprague, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.
Schr. L. A. Bayles, Vroman, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Catharine, Bremner, Virginia.
Schr. Borland, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. A. Robinson, Merritt, Virginia.
Schr. J. C. Jayne, Russell, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.
Schr. N. Tibbitts, Shaw, Virginia.
Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Baylis, Baltimore.
Schr. Wm. H. Kenzer, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Coteil, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. S. C. Willetts, Bayles, Baltimore.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. A. Fields, Petitt, Virginia.
Schr. N. L. Compton, Depew, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Menady, Virginia.
Schr. Oretta, Hausman, Virginia.
Schr. A. Mason, Marting, Virginia.
Schr. Washington, Jaline, Virginia.
Schr. L. A. Bayles, Dickerson, Georgetown.
Schr. J. Forsyth, Applegate, Georgetown.
WIND—Sunset, S., light.

Below.

Ship Lord Palmerston, from Hamburg.
Ship Casilda, Lambert, Shields Aug. 9.
Brig Koodoo, from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 19—Arr. steamers Monticello, from Savannah; Ashland, from New-York. Sld. steamer Delaware, for Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19—Arr. schr. Czar, Hammond, with loss of sails, boats, water-casks and bulwarks. Capt. Hammond was washed overboard, but succeeded in clinging to the vessel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19.—Arr. brig Harry, from Matanzas for Baltimore. She reports that she encountered a storm on the 12th inst., off False Cape; the wind heavy from N. N. W. to N. N. E.; lost overboard deck load of sugar; had sails split, &c. In the same latitude spoke bark Castle, How, 120 days out, for New-York, and the schooner Annie Bell, for New-Haven, and passed a sunken schooner with topmast heads painted white. Left loading at Matanzas, brigs Georgia, for Baltimore, and Louisa and Alexander Milligan, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Empire still lies in the same position; she is not injured in the least, and remains perfectly light; half her cargo has been taken out in lighters in good condition, and she will probably be got off to-day, at high water, if the weather continues good.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UNDERWRITER'S AGENT, NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 10, 1866.

F. T. Lathrop, Chairman of Committee on Nassau Agency, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Letter No. 698 reported damage to lighthouses. That letter was sent via Key West; this will go via Havana.

"Hole-in-Wall Light" is out.

"Gun Cay Light" damaged, and not to be depended upon.

"Nassau Light" damaged; temporary lights now used; can only be seen three miles.

"Gt. Isaac's," "Stirrup's Cay," "Elbow Cay" and "Abaco" Lights reported as good.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHARLES JACKSON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19.—The bark George E. Kingman, Capt. Hammond, thirty days from Frontera, Mexico, arrived here this morning bound to New-York; she encountered the hurricane of the 3d inst. in the Straits of Florida, lasting 48 hours. On the 17th of August there was a hurricane on the coast of Mexico, lasting about 12 hours. Seven vessels, which were on the coast loading or preparing to load, went ashore, one of which was the bark Caleb Haley, of New-York.

The English brig Eclipse, from Guadaloupe for New-York; schooner J. L. Newton, for Jersey City; schooner Mary E. Amsden, and schooner West Dennis, from Georgetown, bound to Boston, with cargoes, have returned here for a harbor, after being at sea twenty days trying to reach their destinations. They got as far as Barnegat, and were then driven back by the fierce northerly gales.

The steamer Commander, from Charleston on the 11th inst., for New-York, put into Norfolk yesterday, short of coal. She was four days north of Hatteras, and experienced a succession of northeast gales. On Tuesday she spoke the schooner B. M. Hawkins, from New-York for Charleston.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate and individual shareholders of Bank Stock, are now open for payment at this office.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

IMPORTANT FROM CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Oct. 11, 1866.
Messrs. Forsyth & Westlake, General Agents Marvin's Patent Safes:

GENTLEMEN: The Burglar-proof Safe manufactured by Marvin & Co., of New-York, and furnished by you for the use of this Company, we take pleasure in stating, has proved fully equal to your recommendation.

We have had it thoroughly tested in our presence by our master-mechanic, but can make no impression on it. We fully believe these Safes deserve the confidence of the public, and shall take pleasure in recommending them. Respectfully yours,
A. STONE, Jr., President.
GEORGE B. ELY, Treasurer.

This is to certify that at the request of the C. P. & A. Railroad Company I have tested the Burglar-proof Safe, and in use by the Treasurer of the Company.

The drills employed in this test were of the best cast-steel, and tempered in the most thorough manner, and although great pressure was used, no impression could be made on the hardened steel plates of the Safe.

I believe the Safe to be drill-proof.
A. CONGDON,
Master-Mechanic C. P. & A. R. R. Co.

The above test was made in broad daylight, by experienced men, with all the tools and time they wanted, and the determination to get in if possible.

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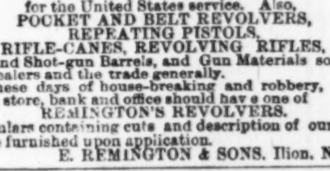
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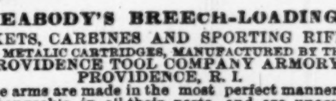
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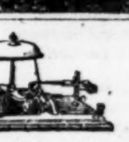
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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 597, Oct. 19, 1866.
57, 30, 27, 65, 4, 60, 21, 43, 62, 56, 1, 49.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 598, Oct. 15, 1866.
8, 27, 66, 28, 65, 20, 23, 52, 7, 71, 54, 24, 36.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 497, Oct. 19, 1866.
12, 66, 28, 74, 57, 15, 43, 8, 71, 58, 42, 20.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 498, Oct. 19, 1866.
42, 71, 14, 16, 41, 5, 18, 32, 46, 37, 7, 30, 77.
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Beecher's Speech
ON
THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.
HE SUPPORTS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
THE NEW-YORK
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKY TRIBUNE FOR OCTOBER 17.

The N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

LEADING ARTICLES—If the Amendment be Ratified—What Then? Mr. Johnson's Policy and the American Credit Abroad; Finance and Currency; The Refinements of Agriculture; Our Next Legislature; The Lesson of October; The German Question; The New-Orleans Massacre Defended; The Old Landmarks; Editorial Paragraphs.
EDITORIAL NOTES.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Domestic News; Crimes and Casualties; Agricultural and other Fairs; Religious; Obituary; The Fenians; The Indians; New-York City; Southern News—Condition of the South; The Freedmen; Mexico; European News—England.
THE DISASTER TO THE EVENING STAR—Statement of One of the Crew; Thrilling Narrative of the Sufferings Endured by the Survivors; Heroic Conduct of Lady Passengers.
A LETTER FROM MR. RAYMOND—His Opinions, Expectations and Prophecies Last July.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—How to Do Everything; English Travelers and Italian Brigands—A Narrative of Capture and Captivity; Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima—A Description of Works Relating to America, published between the Years 1492 and 1551.
A TRIP TO COLORADO—From Our Special Correspondent, Bayard Taylor. XVI.—The Arkansas Valley and the Twin Lakes.
LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN OF OXFORD"—From Our Own Correspondent—The Question of the State Church; Political Gossip; The Postponement of the Tir-National at Brussels; The Late Experiments in Naval Gunnery; Lord Brougham; The Social Science Congress; The Jamaica Question.
THE ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER—Missouri; Wisconsin.
THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR—Henry Ward Beecher at the Brooklyn Academy; Remarks of Rev. Dr. Storrs; Speech of Mr. Beecher.
THE ART OF DESIGN—Its Application to American Manufactures.
THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS—A Month Among the Mountains and Pennsylvania Coal Mines; How Coal is Mined and Sent to Market; Gravity Railroads; Lycoming, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Lackawanna Valleys; Glimpses at Balston, Williamsport, Northumberland, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and the Delaware Water Gap.
GEN. BUTLER'S CINCINNATI SPEECH.
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND POLITICS.
ELECTION INTELLIGENCE—Pennsylvania; Nebraska; Ohio; Indiana; Iowa; Memphis.
THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.
POLITICAL—The Southern Loyalists; Address to the People of the United States; The Results of their Tour.
DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.
FINE ARTS.
SCIENCE.
LITERATURE.
FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
PERSONAL.
GENERAL NEWS.
AGRICULTURAL—American Institute Farmers' Club, Tuesday, Oct. 9: Fruit Ladder; An Unsolved Question; Clover Vinegar; Preserving Fox-Grapes; Sweet Potatoes Grown North of New-York; Fence Posts; How to Grow Strawberries; Apples; How to Can Sweet Corn; Cut Grass Early; Careless Reading; Growth of Trees on the Prairie; Vinegar from Pomace; Barometers for Farmers; Wire for Clothes-Lines; Plastic Slate, Once More; What is New? Peat Fuel; Milking by Machinery; Sure Cure for the Gapes in Chickens; Cure for Bloat; Do Kingbirds Eat Honeybees? Grub Worms; Profitable Fruit Growing; Windmills and Pumps for the Farm... The Harvest of 1860—Wheat; Corn.
POETRY—Sunset in Autumn; Pennsylvania for the Union.
LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.
THE DRY GOODS MARKET.
CITY ITEMS.
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
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